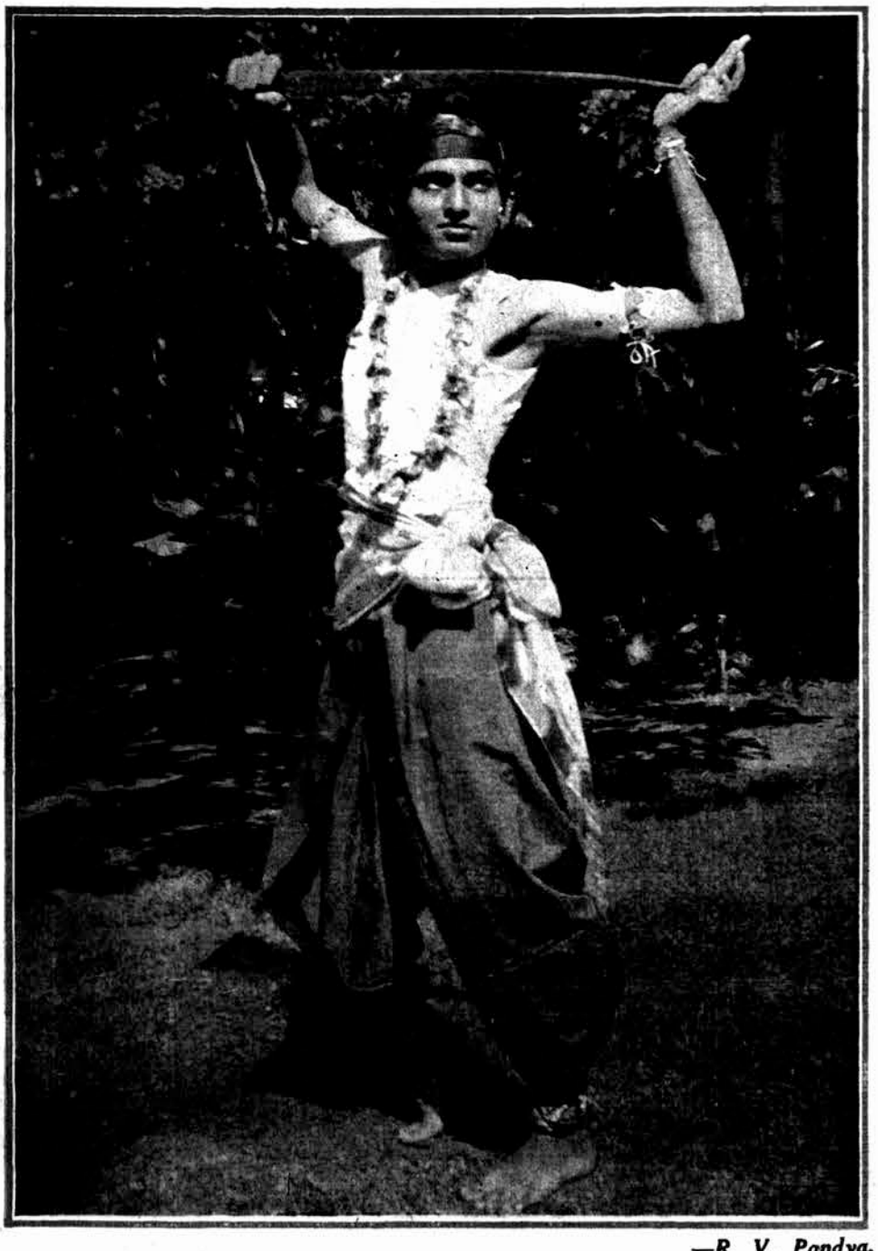
Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXIV NO. 38 BOMBAY: SEPTEMBER 20, 1936. PRICE: TWO ANNAS

ROYAL ASIATIC BRANCH OF THE BOMBAY



SWORD DANCE

—R. V. Pandya.

A Miniature Niagara: The Gangapur Falls, near Nasik. (Photo by Vasant D. Mhatre.)

Commander Santini, chief of leftist air forces, is presented with a wrist watch for heroism at Barcelona.

Arthur Fagg, the Kent batsman, and his bride, Miss Violet Leaver, after their wedding at Brighton recently. Fagg was to leave for Australia with M. C. C. team on September 12, but his bride will stay at home.

(Left) Leon Trotsky addressing the Soviet troops from a tank during the fifth anniversary celebration of the Revolution in Moscow in 1922; (right) Trotsky and his wife in exile in Norway.

At her wedding reception last month Miss Muriel Lambert, Sheffield sportswoman, was "handcuffed" with her groom Mr. J. E. S. Browne, a local C.I.D.

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Telephone No. 22037
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Registered No. B. 1065.
Telegrams: "Chronicle."

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Freedom Of Press In Soviet Russia

Workers Welcome, Discuss And Criticise The Draft Constitution

(By ABDUL AZIZ AZAD)

MOSCOW, August 9

Usually the Soviet press reacts to various spasmodic occurrences and political events in the manner of a campaign and not in a sound systematic way. I can hardly remember anything written about Abyssinia prior to the Italo-Abyssinian war nor can one read much about that country now that the conflict has been "washed away" by the washermen of the League of Nations. Today Spain forms the chief topic of discussion in the Soviet Press, and I am sure that as soon as the conflict in Spain ends, the Soviet press will forget it on the following day. This campaign system, though effective for a time, in the long run proves a weakness and a serious shortcoming of the Soviet press.

As an exception to the above rule, the draft Constitution pending its adoption by the Extraordinary Congress of Soviet, since its first publication, on June 12th of this year has become a theme for discussion of the vast masses of people inhabiting this one-sixth of the earth's surface, the Soviet Union.

Freedom Of Press

As a matter of fact, the effect of the new draft Constitution has made itself felt since the very first day of its being made public. The Soviet press itself, to the great surprise and relief of the population, invited the population to take active part in the public discussion on the great Constitution. This was, perhaps, the second time, during the Soviet regime, when the pages of the Soviet press were opened to the "people" and not only the "proletarians". This was in accordance with Clause 125 of the draft Constitution which reads thus:

"In accordance with the interests of the toilers, for the purpose of strengthening the socialist system, the citizens of the USSR are guaranteed: (a) Freedom of Speech; (B) Freedom of the Press; (C) Freedom of Assembly and Meetings and (D) Freedom of Street Processions and Demonstrations."

"These rights of citizens are ensured by placing at the disposal of the toilers and their organizations printing presses, supplies of paper, buildings, streets, means of communications and other material conditions necessary for their real realization."

"Self-Criticism"

It would be unfair to say that freedom of the press did not exist before the publication of the draft Constitution. Freedom of the press has existed in the Soviet union since its coming into existence, but the wide masses of the people could not use that freedom because the press was busy in the task of building industries, reorganizing agriculture and forming a classless society. Problems concerning only individual interests or interests other than those of the State received little or no attention. It was obvious that the State was so greatly preoccupied with the vital national and international problems that it would not allow its press as supporters to waste time and space on problems of secondary importance, while it kept its class enemies from the press and publication. However, under the term "self-criticism" the press was considerably used by the proletariat for removing many shortcomings in the state machinery and in the bureaucratic apparatus.

Changed Situation

To-day the situation has been entirely changed. The Soviet press has greatly developed and improved, the printing paper which was formerly imported from abroad is now manufactured at home. Most of the vital problems concerning general Industrialization, as well as defence have been successfully solved. The hated "Kulaks" and other forces hostile to the Soviet system have been done away with. The material conditions of the people have greatly improved; the international prestige of the country has risen to a high level. All these factors have created favourable grounds for those civil liberties and citizens rights, which the new Soviet Constitution offers the population.

Pravada's Testimony

In this connection I cannot help quoting an editorial of the most influential Soviet newspaper, the "Pravada" which points out that Freedom of Speech and Freedom of Press always prevailed in the land of the Soviets for the proletariat. "There is not a single more or less important organized group of Soviet citizens that does not make use of a printed publication in its own particular field, that does not utilize on a large scale the right to free speech", says "Pravada".

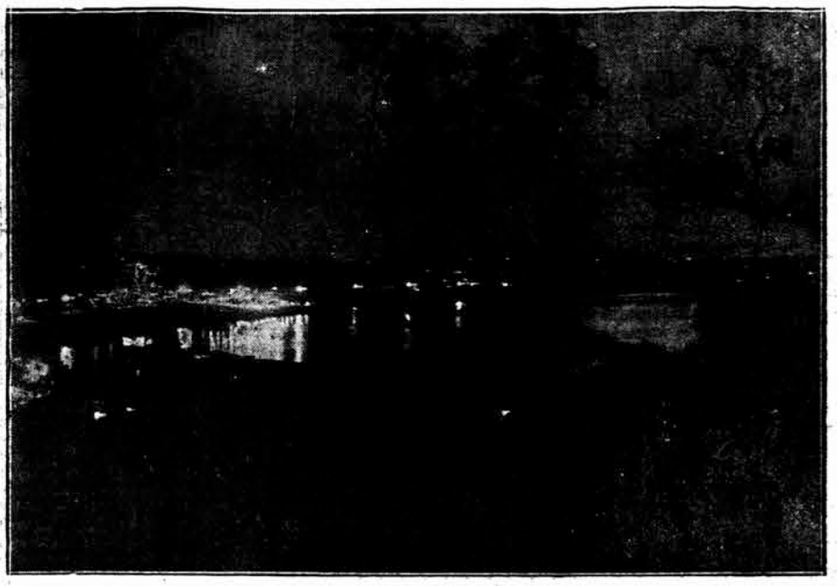
"The whole world was a witness of the historic conferences when from the highest platform in the country, workers and collective farmers, milkmaids and combine operators, spoke freely before the leaders of the country and the Party. A striking picture of free speech of the whole of our people is shown in the discussion of the draft of the new Constitution and the draft of the law on the prohibition of abortions, aid to mothers and so on. In the land of the Soviets, the word spoken and printed, is raised to a tremendous height."

As if warning antipathic elements, the paper points out: "Freedom of press and speech is, course, granted only to the toilers, but with the abolition of capitalist classes in the land of Soviets there are no other but toilers. The Constitution of the USSR does not, therefore, require any restrictions."

'Will the remnants of the Bourgeoise and its agents who are still in hiding somwhere be allowed to stretch out their unclean hands against the freedom of the toilers?" Asks "Pravada" and goes on to answer.

"But speech with us is not a

(Continued on page 17)



Backbay by Moonlight.

(Photo by Manek J. Vyarawalla).

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

One way of getting an idea of our fellow-countrymen's miseries is to go and look at their pleasures.

—GEORGE ELIOT.

A Marxist Interpretation Of Shakespeare

Bard Of Avon As "Champion Of Heroic Ideals Of Bourgeois Humanism"

So much has been written on Shakespeare lately, and so much of importance (writes Mr. Peter Monro Jack reviewing in the New York Times Book Review "Shakespeare, a Marxist Interpretation", by A. A. Smirnov, translated from the Russian by Sonia Volochova, with the assistance of Sidonie Kronman, A. Goldstein, A. Morais, Zena Rautbort and the Editorial Committee) that this little book would pass unnoticed if it were not for the irresistible subtitle, "A Marxist Intrepretation." We have had books on Shakespeare by Catholics, Puritans, Anglicans and Freudians, by Baconians and Oxonians, by lawyers, botanists, doctors and sportsmen. But this is the first attempt in English, we believe, to put Shakespeare into the Marxist scheme. He has to be shown, not as a poet, but as a spokesman for the dialectical materialism, as a sort of prize exhibit in the history of history's inevitability. It is a fairly easy matter if you take all your history from Marx and Engels, which Mr. Smirnov does admitting no other authority, and if you ignore the greater part of Shakespeare research, which Mr. Smirnov also does, seeming, indeed, not to be acquainted with it (his chronology, for instance, would not be generally accepted). But he has read Shakespeare and he has read Marx. And, like the gentleman who was told to write an article on Chinese philosophy, and who looked up "China" in the encyclopedia, and then looked up "philosophy," and combined both in what he called "Chinese Philosophy," Mr. Smirnov puts the two together and makes a Marxist Shakespeare.

Shakespeare, then (in the author's italics) is the "humanist ideologist of the bourgeoisie of the time" and "the champion of their heroic ideals." Other dramatists (like Beaumont and Fletcher) were "still trying to bolster up a feudalism that was crumbling under the rising bourgeois tide"—much in the same way, presumably, though Mr. Smirnov does not make the parallel, as the bourgeois to-day would by trying to bolster up a capitalism crimbling under a rising proletarian tide. But Shakespeare was not a reactionary. A "man of historic perspective", he realized the economic and political trend and actively strove with his plays to "change the world." His tragedies and comedies are "militant, revolutionary protests against feudal forms, conceptions, and institutions." Their roots are in the "revolutionary ideas and moods of the bourgeois."

"A Revolutionary Pioneer'

These are Mr. Smirnov's words, "passim", and that, in the main, is the Marxist case for Shakespeare as a progressive writer and indeed as a sort of revolutionary pioneer. One's response to this depends largely on one's sense of the author's integrity. It becomes apparent from the first that Mr. Smirnov will twist anything into his argument. He has no factual basis for his coarse statement that Elizabeth in her old age "embarked on a series of love affairs with young men." He has no sense of the religious intensity of the century when he says that Puritanism "was only a religious screen for the class-consciousness of the bourgeoisie." And so with the big words quoted in the previous paragraph. In many ways Shakespeare is a true humanist, but when we are told that Romeo and Juliet and Othello and Viola were also humanists, and when Mr. Smirnov equates humanism with the romantic notion of the innate "goodness" of man and a belief in his natural development, then the word has lost all meaning.

Shakespeare "entering the arena as champion of the heroic ideals of bourgeois humanism" is about as accurate as a faked tabloid picture. He was the least militant, the least politically active, the least revolutionary of all great writers. All that we know of him and his work goes to show that he accepted naturally the government of his time and was quite at home with his courtly companions. That is not to say that he was the "ideologist" of the aristocracy any more than that he was the "ideologist" of the bourgeoisie. It simply means that there was no reason to make a choice between them. His father was bourgeois and the supposition is that his mother was of gentle birth. He was at ease in the mixed world of both. It may be said, however, that when a crisis does arise, as it does in a few plays, Shakespeare is definitely on the side of the government and against the anarchy of the mob.

The book is a curious sort of anachronistic wish-fulfillment in Mr. Smirnov, who wishes to read into Shakespeare everything that the twentieth century approves of. Since we believe in government by the collective will of the people, in science, and in naturalistic ethics, we must have Shakespeare believing in them, too. So "the basic characteristics of Shakespeare's point of view and style" are a "new morality" based on "individualism" (absolute monarchy justifiable only when it expresses the "collective will of the people.") The "essence and the basis of Shakespeare's creative method" is a new "scientific" attitude. The "whole meaning and content of life" is struggle. Shakespeare is an empiricist, a rationalist, a monist, and a materialist. He is practically a founding member of the Communist party. But, then, he has been everything else by turns, such is the inexhaustible variety of his drama.

Shylock, The "Puritan Bourgeois"

Mr. Smirnov has many ingenious and unusual comments on the plays in line with his argument. "Two Gentlemen of Verona" is a first attempt to "affirm the rights of the unclassed individual." "Love's Labour's Lost" and "As You Like It" are two satires on escapism. Mr. Smirnov is particularly incensed with the pleasantly melancholy Jaques, whom he calls "morose and sullen" (one of the characters does refer to Jaques as "sullen," but the word then meant "solitary"), mainly, we suspect, because it was Jaques who said: "Sweep on, you fat and greasy citizens." "The Merchant of Venice" is not at all against the Jews, as is commonly supposed, but against, the Puritans. It is not a "race" play, but a "class" play; but it would have been so much simpler if Shakespeare had made his Shylock an Aryan and Puritan bourgeois. . . . The analysis of "Twelfth Night" is unimportant, since Mr. Smirnov supposes Maria to be a "plebeian servant" instead of the well-born waiting-woman that she was, and he follows a common error of classing the steward, Malvolio, with the clown—any book on Elizabethan life would have put this right. "The Taming of the Shrew" is not a play about a shrew; Katharina is "merely fighting for the right of a woman to be an individual"—almost, in fact, an Ibsen drama.

Mr. Smirnov is more interesting, and uesful on the Chronicle plays, though he continues to read into them a twentieth-century consciousness, seeing social and political significances in what we should ordinarily suppose to be dramatic convention or theatrical effectiveness. The general theme is that Shakespeare understood the "inevitability" of the historical process and demonstrated the casual conditioning of events through the "social biographies" of his protagonists. There is no doubt in Mr. Smirnov's mind that the series was consciously planned to exhibit Shakespeare's political philosophy and expose the "feudal knights and profit-knights of primary accumulation." "It is thus," he says, "that Shakespeare fights his class enemies."

Caliban The True Revolutionary

The tragedies, we are told, are the result of the social and political uncertainty at the turn of the century. Hamlet, "anti-feudal, humanist, democratic", is "caught between the corruption of the court, the vulgarity of the growing bourgeoise, and the masses in whom he has no belief"—and hence his tragedy. "Othello" is a class-conflict, not a psychological characterization. Iago is not to be thought of as a monstrous figure of evil but as "the predatory, cynical philistine merchant of the period of primary accumulation." "Lear" is a criticism of the feudal-aristocratic system. "Coriolanus" shows how Shakespeare's political ideology had advanced as much as had the class consciousness of the English masses." As for the last plays, "Winter's Tale," "Cymbeline" and "The Tempest," Mr. Smirnov has to admit that Shakespeare made a "slight compromise" with his heroic ideals. By 1610 he has to choose between the "degenerate royalists" and the revolutionary Puritans. He chose the former, but made some amends by introducing into his last play a character who "alone is inspired by freedom, who alone is a true revolutionary"—this was Caliban.

This is how Shakespeare has been read by a determined and industrious Marxist. Even if it were true, it would not be an interpretation of the imagined world of Shakespeare's theatre. But it is not true, for Shakespeare could never have been this synthetic figure of the sixteenth and twentieth centuries—it is not in the plays and it is not in nature.

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GORKY THE IMMORTAL

HE CARRIED HIS CHALICE OF SERVICE TO HUMANITY THROUGHOUT LIFE UNSPILT

(By Prof. NICHOLAS ROERICH)

The great Russian writer Maxim Gorky passed away in Gorki near Moscow on June eighteenth.

During the last few months three great Russians have left this world: the great physiologist Pavlov, the composer Glazunov and now Gorky. All three were known to the entire world. Who has not heard of the famous experiments in the field of reflexes, conducted by Pavlov? Who has not admired also Glazunou next to Tchaikovsky and Rimsky-Korsakov? And who has not read amongst other Russian classics the works of Gorky who has recorded unfading images of Russian life?

Over half a million people went to pay homage to the remains of the great writer, and over seven hundred thousand accompanied the funeral procession. The representatives of the Union stood on guard of honour and after the cremation carried the urn to the Kremlin Wall where it was immured. The entire diplomatic corps was present. Gun salutes thundered in honour of the great writer. Some French papers were amazed at the scale on which a whole nation paid tribute to its national hero. There were wreaths from the French and Czechoslovakian Governments. The foreign press unanimously hailed the achievements of Gorky.

It had been resolved in Moscow to erect monuments in honour of Gorky at the expense of the state in Moscow, Leningrad and in Nijny-Novgorod—the latter bearing his name already.

Czechoslovakia's Gratitude

The Municipal Council of Praha decided to name a street in the Czechoslovakian Capital in his honour.

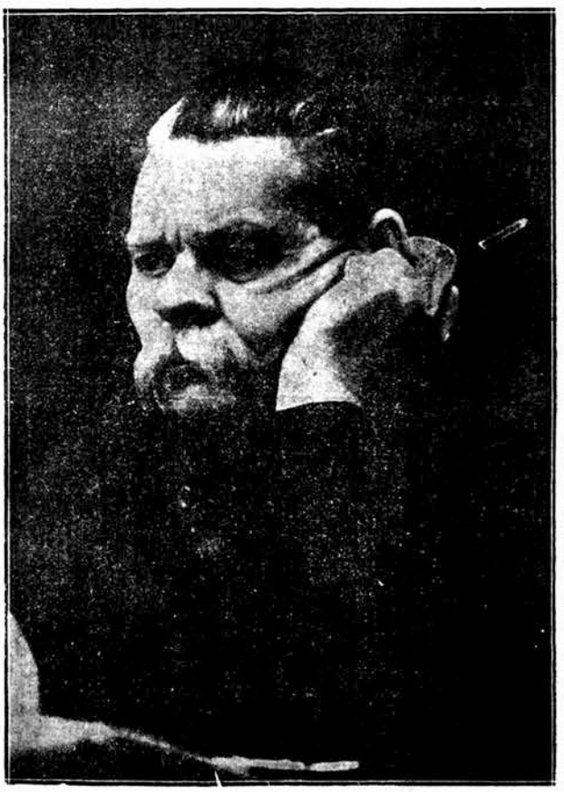
Benesh, the President of Czechoslovakia, sent the following telegram to Moscow:

"The death of Maxim Gorky will compel the entire world and Czechoslovakia in particular to remember the progress of the Russian people during the last fifty years and of the Union since the revolution. The participation of Gorky in this process was in the spiritual respect most important and convincing. For me personally, Gorky and all other Russian classics were my teachers in many respects and I remember him with gratitude."

H. G. Wells sent a hearty message from England and Romain Rolland telephoned from Switzerland to Moscow the following message:—

"At this painful hour of parting, I remember Gorky not so much as the great writer nor even his colourful path of life and mighty creativeness. I remember his full saturated life which like his motherly Volga flowed richly in streams of thoughts and images. Gorky was the first among the world artists of the word, who cleared the path for the people, who gave them his strength, the prestige of his glory and his wise life-experience. . . . Like Dante, Gorky emerged from hell. He brought out and saved his friends in suffering with him."

The Paris papers which have reached the Himalayas record many signs of a world-wide esteem to the deceased. He was honoured not only by friends but by all sectors of cultural life. Even the most reluctant obituaries highly comment upon such of Gorky's works as "The Lower Depths," "Mother," "Reminiscences," "Childhood," "Artomonov's business," "Chelkash," "The Town of Okurov" and conclude: "a man and an artist has passed away, whom we all loved." Thus art has united both friends and foes.



Maxim Gorky.

From the very beginning of his vivid literary career Alexis Maxim Peshkov, whom the whole world knows better by his pen-name Maxim Gorky, achieved an exclusive position amidst Russian classics. About every great man there are many legends—also around the name of Gorky there were woven much truth and invention. Some tried to represent him as a severe cold-blooded materialist, others based themselves on a single abrupt word, by which it is impossible to judge a man and his work. But uncorruptible history will depict to a full extent his great image and people will find in him many unexpected traits.

His Last Moments

About his last minutes Dr. L. Levin writes in the "Izvestia" of June 20:

"Alexis Maximovich dies, as he lived, a great man. In these painful hours of illness he never once spoke about himself. All his thoughts were in the Kremlin, in Moscow. Even in the interval between two oxygen cushions he asked me to show him the newspaper with the project of Stalin's new constitution. During the short periods of relief from his illness he spoke about his beloved subject: literature, and also about the possibility of a future war which worried him very much. The last day and night he was unconscious. Remaining constantly at his bedside, I descerned the following abrupt phrases which he said. 'There will be war. . . One should be ready... Fasten up all buttons!'"

N. Eerberova writes in the Paris Press of a characteristic episode in the life of Gorky:

"This was on the day when the current issue of 'Sovremennye Zapiski' (Contemporary Review) was received with the concluding chapter of Bunin's novel 'Love of Mitia.' Everything was put aside: work, correspondence, newspapers. Gorky locked himself up in his study and was late for lunch and absent minded. . . Only at tea it became clear: 'A remarkable work. . . . Truly remarkable'—in these words he characterized the 'Love of Mitia' . . . It is difficult to believe but Gorky could cry with real tears when reading the poems of Lermontov, Block and many others. . . ."

Further N. Berberova quotes from a letter she had received from Gorky, in which his devotion to poets and poetry was expressed:

"I am deeply enchanted by the broadness and multifacetness of themes and subjects in poetry. I consider this as a real quality, as a good sign. It shows the broad outlook of the author, his inner freedom, the absence of chains with any conventional moods, with any preconceived ideas. It seems to me that the definition: 'the poet is the echo of world life' is the most correct. Of course there are and should be ears which perceive only the bass-tones of life, and souls who hear but the lyric of life. But Pushkin heard everything, perceived everything and therefore has no equal. Can there be anything higher than literature—the art of words?—Certainly not. It is the most astounding, mysterious and beautiful in this world!"

Those who do not know the groups of Russian literary thought, should be told that Gorky's praise of Bunin shows his broad judgment, for Bunin belongs to another camp.

Many valuable traits of Gorky will reveal themselves in the course of time. I happened to meet him on many occasions in private talks and at numerous committee meetings, gatherings, etc., and I cherish his friendship. On all occasions I could trace some new remarkable details of Gorky's character, which very often did not correspond to the outwardly austere appearance of Alexis Maximovich. I remember how once during the organization of a great literary enterprize, when an urgent decision was required, I asked Gorky his opinion. He smiled and said:

"There is nothing to argue. You as an artist will feel what is needed. Yes, yes, precisely you feel—you are an intuitivist. Often above reason, one should reach the very essence!"

A Hindu's Amazing Performance

I also recollect, how once at a friendly gathering Gorky revealed quite unexpectedly for many, another interesting side of his character. We spoke about yogis and various psychic phenomena whose home is India. Some of the guests suspiciously looked at Gorky who kept silent, and they apparently awaited his severe criticism. But his resume amazed many. Kindled with an inner radiance he said:

"The Hindus are a great people. I will tell you of my personal experience. Once in the Caucausus I met a Hindu, about whom many remarkable stories were circulating. At the time I was rather inclined to doubt. At last we met and what I will tell you I saw with my own eyes. He took a long thread and threw it up into the air. And to my surprise it remained hanging up in the air. Then he asked me, whether I would like to look at an album and what pictures I would like to see. I said I would like to see pictures of Indian cities. He gave

(Continued on page 4)

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Will Goa Become A German Colony?

Thin End Of The Wedge Of Nazi Propaganda

(By OBSERVATEUR)

The British diplomats alone can answer the question raised by the reproduction in the daily edition of this journal recently, of the "New York Herald Tribune" news about the sale of the tiny Portuguese Indian colony of Goa, and the behaviour of these diplomats reacts not to any principles of fixed policy but to the demands of the situation of the moment.

GERMAN CASE FOR COLONIES

No less an authority (certainly acceptable to Catholic Portuguese imperialists—or perhaps super-imperialists like Prof. Correira Afonso) than Mr. Hilaire Belloc publicly stated (I think in that quasi-scriptural and reputable journal, "G. K.'s Weekly"), a long time ago that the British Cabinet was prepared to make a gift of the Portuguese colonies to the Nazis and to compensate their proteges with territory in India—it looked like a stroke of the Hoaresque genius. In the meantime the German situation had eased considerably and Hitler had been busy working up other stunts, both sentimentally spectacular and otherwise, to the justifiable French alarm. The world opinion, at any rate, in circles where the German grievance of deprivation of colonies received response, favoured the idea of making over some of the old German colonies to the victims of that piece of iniquity, the Treaty of Versailles, in so far as such a gesture on the part of the European Powers could contribute to the policy of peace-making. The validity and justice of the German claim still remain much as we may deprecate the aggressive tactics of the Nazi propaganda.

PLACES IN THE SUN

The suggestion that Portugal should "sell" her colonies is essentially of the same nature as the Hoare-Laval more-than-a-suggestion that Abyssinia should make the necessary sacrifice by allowing Il Duce to have a little sun-bath over there. Long before even Hitler's programme of neo-Prussian expansion and German imperialism was published, the covetous Italian and German eyes were turned towards the Portuguese colonies in Africa. The Italo-German propaganda featured the fact that these colonies remained shockingly unexploited and that they were running to waste, that the Portuguese would be well-advised to get them off their hands in the interests of European political sanitation. After all, the Portuguese interests were negligible and that the British interests were more important: but then Portugal was a backward agricultural country without the pressing demands of the surplus populations of Italy, Germany, Japan. Rome could, of ccurse, take over the colonies quite peacefully if Rome were not quite sure about what attitude Portugal's big and historic ally would take up—or perhaps Rome knew already about it. So Rome turned towards Abyssinia and launched its holy mission of civilisation and European capitalism.

NAZI "COALING" STATION

But last week's Hitler's outburst proves that the cry for colonies has not been bought off. Hitler jeered the British offer of "raw materials" while the propaganda Ministry is flirting with the British governing class and the appointment of the new Ambassador in England and the concentrated efforts at cultivation of British "friendship" systematically encouraged by the British foreign policy of the moment leave no doubt of the German determination to get at her colonies. As far as Goa is concerned, we have no difficulty in seeing through the "symbolic" significance of capturing the one-time seat of Portuguese empire in India. With the coaling station established with Goebbels' wireless at Murgao, the Nazis will have half conquered the British empire, both symbolically and strategically.

REACTIONS

Conversant as we are with the Nazi tactics, we could visualise the situation the Nazis will have created: and it would appear extremely doubtful whether Britain would facilitate the German creation of the inevitable "sphere of influence." Japanese reactions, too, are to be reckoned with, not to say Indian. Goa would be the next step after the Olympic Games—a solid and successful, if purely camouflaged, piece of Nazi propaganda. The Nazi mob mobbed the Peruvians, true enough, but somehow the Indian press is suppressing this incident of which several South American States are taking serious notice, not to say making the subject of diplomatic representations. I find the ignorance of Indians being exploited by Nazi propaganda which is, and will always remain, a world menace. Our communal fascists are the easiest and earliest "casualities" of this poisonous propaganda: after all, what can one expect of an inferior non-Aryan race like ourselves as Hitler has so often reminded us?

GORKY THE IMMORTAL

(Continued from page 3.)

me his album and looking at me said: 'Please, look at these pictures of Indian cities.'

"The album contained polished brass sheets, on which were reproduced beautiful views of different cities, temples and other views of India. I looked over the entire album attentively studying the pictures. Then I closed the album and returned it to the Hindu. He smiled and said:

"'Well, you have seen views of India'; then he blew at the album and returned it into my hands inviting me to look at it again. I opened the album and to my surprise found only polished plates without any pictures whatsoever. These Hindus are indeed remarkable people. What refined thought!"

Does not this characteristic trait of Gorky prove his all-containment and broad consciousness?

He very much wanted to have my painting. He selected from those which I had at the time, not a realistic landscape but one of the so-called pre-War series—"The Doomed City." This painting precisely corresponds to the mood of a poet. Indeed, the author of the "Storm-Finch" was a great poet. Coming from the depth of the people, Gorky fearlessly walked across all obstacles of life—he went the path of the Russian people, encompassing its multifacetness and the richness of the Russian soul.

In The Role Of Harun-el-Rashid

The Moscow newspapers of June 21, under the title "Gorky in the role of Harun-el-Rashid" tell the following story accompanied by a photo of Gorky dressed as a tramp:

"This was in 1928. Gorky wanted to see what goes on in public bars, what kind of people visit them, whether he would find there any types similar to his old novel "The Lower Depths," what became of them, what the new visitors are like, etc. But how to arrange such an expedition? Gorky decided to disguise himself as a tramp. With a huge beard, well made up, he entered into intimate talks with the people there and as a result wrote a novel, which forms part of his 'Across the Soviet Union.'"

Those who know Gorky will understand that this episode is indeed typical of him. Being a true realist in the broadest sense, he considered it necessary to convince himself in life, not so much in order to enter into his diary leaves sketches of new types, but in order to affirm a synthesis for an actual expansion of his consciousness.

"He was trustful and he trusted. He loved to trust and he was often cheated. . . . .

"Once he came out from his study singing and his face expressed utter joy, so that everybody was amazed. It turned out that he had read a newspaper report that somewhere, somebody has discovered some new microbe. . . . . "

Gorky thus expresses him enthusiasm at the prospect of helping humanity through combating yet another disease.

Once I met Gorky in business relations when the publishing company of Sytin in Moscow and the "Niva" were merged into one big concern. A colossal unifying programme in the literary and educational field was in project. It was interesting to witness how every conventionality and formality tortured Gorky, who wanted to overcome all formal obstacles without delay. He knew how to build on a broad scale. Take for example the three mighty cultural institutions outlined by him: "The House of World Literature," "The House of Scientists" and the "House of Art." All these three gigantic ideas show the creative scope of Gorky's thought, who was striving to find across all difficulties the eternal words—words of enlightenment and culture.

He carried his chalice of service to humanity throughout life unsplit.

In the name of the League of Culture let us offer our sincerest, heartiest thought to the great memory of Gorky which will remain for ever radiantly affirmed in the Pantheon of World Culture.—"The Twentieth Century".

The American Tourist

I—In The Taj And Taj Mahal Hotel

By RUSTOM VAKEEL

To us in India America means not only the two peninsulas separated by the Panama Canal, that we see on the maps; or a Ford car or American Tourists, or Singer sewing machines, or Hollywood, Washington, Jefferson (I will be heard), Lincoln, Mr. Woodrow Wilson, who spoke on Self-Determination in noble prose while Clemenceau was sleeping, but America also means to us Ralph Waldo Emerson and Walt Whitman who make us feel the vast spaces in a language hard as the marbles and yet permeated with the placid fluidity of the lakes. In India free lands are cooling thoughts, we love to dwell on idealism rooted in the hearts of big brawny men, with big voices with backgrounds stretching away over mountains and fields and thick wood and noble trees to the shores of the pacific, men with hospitable cerebellums open to new ideals and new faiths, till every quack, every fraudulent peruser of stars and maker of horoscopes finds a ready and gullible audience. This great desire for knowledge brings the tourist over the Atlantic or the Pacific in search of truth and pleasure. Tourist is an English word with an American content. It is a much-abused term. The guide and the gregarious instinct have done the trick; the char-a-banc is an equalising and an ugly affair, human individuality perishes, there is no time for comments, appreciations, mental notes, the guide is like a Prussian sergeant, a living Baedekar who has to be heard.

Everything On A Great Scale

The American tourist comes from one continent to another sub-continent, 'does' it in the well-known way, going from one hotel to another, surrounded by western luxuries, seeing India by spots, oscillating between the centuries from modern hotel lounge to the medaeval Taj, doing India a la Bradshaw, while the real India in the villages is ploughing the fields and the cattle are drinking whey and men are growing flowers for jet dark hair of ten million women. Of course, he sees a sort of India through a window frame, from a cosy corner (by the way, a common appellation for suburban bungalows), moving at the rate of sixty miles an hour. Everything is on a great scale, not the American scale, but still a great scale, green and dried up fields, hamlets, thousands of them, wells and tanks and cattle as thin as men who have not taken Messrs Atlas's or Liedermann's courses.

One wonders if he gets a grip on the quality of the land, over its spiritual aspirations, its longings to realise the omnipotent who has obviously gone European these days, that behind the debasing inhuman, economic standards of the masses, with an average life of about twenty-one years, earning about two or three dollars per month, there is a great and epic acceptance of things, which is possibly incomprehensible to men coming from a nation which builds like mythological giants, which rides the Niagara for lighting small homes where Jonathan lives on one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty dollars per month. India is a sub-continent where the creative processes of time-space are in the hearts of men, not over mountains and rivers as in Oregon to North Carolina, from Kentucky, Kansas to Washington (speak the truth: my boy and he did), though Bradshaw or the American Express, or though the train moving at the rate of 60 miles per hour, extrovert that he is, bound to overlook and miss some of the finer aspects of this civilization. Of course, we too are beginning to have the petrol pumps, our buildings are getting higher, the tempo in the cities is getting faster, the suburban trains are electrified, our falls over the rocks are also utilised and harnessed to light Indian homes, not far from the rocks carved by Buddhist monks more than thousand years ago, pillared halls with "topas" containing relics of The Master. In these ancient caves some, if not all, tried to tread the path away from the temptations of the world —a path of progressive purgations.

Ambassadors Of A Great Nation

The Americans brought by tourist organisations at the foot of these carved rocks are worthy human ambassadors of a great nation; low brow, middle brow, or high brow, they have come here all the way to see the carved temples and rocks of Buddhist monks, who went into the darkness of rocks to fathom their own selves. Carolina, Nabraska, Arizona, Wuoming, whose names are on our cinema-screens, send these men "to do" the East. They are trying to understand and enjoy and perceive through a barricaded brain the product of our prejudices in a hurried tour. We scatter this group into human units, dubbed tourists, who are packed in a bus like the proverbial sardines and looked upon by morbid superiority as travelling robots. To fall into catalogued values is the curse of our age, there may be geniuses in the suburbs, mediocrities in the garrets, Bohemians in Hindenburg crop, Latins among Teutons. In this solid respectability of the char-a-banc, there may be many who are brothers-in-spirit to those who lead the expeditions in the Orient to excavate the works of ancient civilization. Chicago is not merely an affair of brigands and thieves with an underworld of knaves and rascals, but a great city with far-flung aspirations and an imagination to make the light of a star serve its civic efforts. Harfeld's work in Persepolis and Jackson's efforts to interpret Zoroaster, make the bus-full of Americans interesting. From the same angle we see them moving from place to place, looking through beautifully carved doors of Islam's saints and queens, or on jewelled idols, or on the snow-capped peaks of the Himalayas, where the time-beats are stormy, cold, triumphant with that cosmic appeal of strength and beauty, which weds men to distant stars.

(To Be Continued.)

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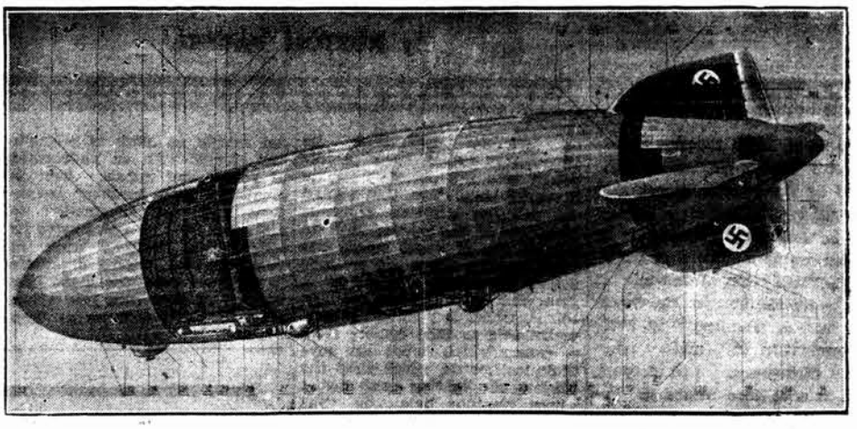
Travelling On The "Hindenburg"

Crossing The Ocean In An Armchair

By MAX GEISENHEYNER

I have often been asked what, in my opinion, is the most attractive aspect of a journey by airship, that motionless, sailing over sea and land. I have never been able to give a satisfactory reply because such questions are easier to ask than to answer. One could say that the adventure itself, the complete freedom and release from all restraint, the smooth sailing without any sensation of nausea, and the realization that one is travelling at a speed of 140 kilometres per hour across the continent all combine in forming a general impression. Perhaps, however, all of this could be reduced to a single situation: that of sweeping across the Atlantic while sitting in an armchair with a book in the hand, the afternoon sun streaming in warmly through the window while the steward brings a vermouth and soda or serves tea. This is certainly one of the greatest of the delights that can be experienced on board. It is during such moments that the traveller realizes the feeling of security attending such a cruise, and the true pleasure which can be derived from leafing leisurely through the pages of a book while floating thousands of metres above the ocean. On such occasions the traveller experiences a feeling of gratitude that he is given the privilege of witnessing and enjoying such wonders, since although in ten years this will be perhaps an everyday occurrence, it is to-day surrounded by all the glamour of the romantic. Exclamations of amazement and wonder are by no means out of place here when the traveller gazes from the window of the airship down upon extensive forests of palm trees or wave-washed islands, and lets his eye wander in every direction.



"The Hindenburg"

New Comforts

Anyone, who, like the writer of these lines, was acquainted with that other giant of the air, the "Graf Zeppelin", will realize the great amount of progress which has been made in airship construction during the last few years. Naturally, the old ship was very comfortable and "gemutlich", but many things were lacking for pretentious passengers. Here the passage was the main factor, and luxuries were scarcely taken into consideration. Anyone who has travelled on the "Graf Zepplin" will find it difficult to compare this experience with that of journeying to-day in an ultra-modern ship equipped with every facility for making the sojourn on board interesting and attractive. In the case of the "Hindenburg" such a statement is by no means exaggerated, although it is true that there are no swimming pools with sea water such as are found on the great ocean liners and no promenades with attractive shops. On the other hand, however, considerable progress has been made in the interior fittings, in the accommodations for passengers and in the attractiveness and size of the social rooms, so that even the most fastidious passenger will find nothing lacking. One need only glance at the pictures which the author took during the first trip on the airship to South America to realize the comfort of the dining-room, although it was naturally impossible to include more than a small part in one picture. (The reader will have to visualize the rest of the room for himself.)

One certainly wishes that all of one's friends and acquaintances might also enjoy the pleasures of an evening on board the airship. One has been sitting perhaps at a small, comfortable table in the writing-room and has penned a letter or has obtained from the steward a postcard containing the famous special airship stamp when a dinner-gong sounds, white uniformed steward passes through the hallways beating his gong. The ladies on board have already retired to their cabins on the central hallway a half hour previously and are engaged in dressing for dinner. The customs and procedures common on the great ocean liners have been transferred to this giant of the air. Not only the ladies wear evening frocks, but many of the men also take their dinner-jackets from the press and dress for the occasion. Those who have not brought dinner-jackets with them appear at least in a dark suit. The eight round tables and the smaller side tables are tastefully decorated, fresh flowers in silver vases forming the centrepiece. The table service is costly, and was designed and manufactured specially for the Zeppelin Company. It is reserved exclusively for use on the German airships, and the design and colours employed are so attractive that many enthusiastic foreign travellers have bought cups or plates as souvenirs.

In the bar of the airship.

Dining Hall

Every dinner table has a festive appearance, and the food that is served is of a quality which would satisfy even the most exacting gourmand. It must not be expected that the multitudes of varied delicacies and specialties which are to be found on ocean liners will be served here, but the food is carefully prepared and wholesome, and the menus are tastefully arranged. The wine "cellars" of the airship are also well stocked with the best wines from the Rhine, Mosel and Pfalz.

Another attraction has also been arranged for the travellers. One of the officers is present at each table during meals. He sits among the guests in his blue uniform, and they can question him at will, morning, noon and night concerning every aspect of airship travel. Many unusual things often result from such conversations. The author himself was once present when a young Brazilian maiden travelling to Germany enquired whether it would be possible to transport a polo pony she intended to buy in East Prussia to South America by airship. The possibility was first mentioned in the way of a joke, but later Knud Eckener was made acquainted with the details, and as the airship approached Basle on the Rhine the contract was closed. The space in the freight room which was occupied on one voyage by air automobile will be equipped on one of the next journeys with a wooden crate, and in this way it will be possible for the little Brazilian maiden to transport her polo pony in four and a half days from Frankfort to Rio. That she will have to pay a considerable sum for this privilege is a question which concerns only herself and her pocket-book.

Conversation is never lacking on such occasions, as the airship officers have many interesting stories and tales of happenings during former voyages. The events of the current journey, the sightseeing from the windows, the weather, the route and ships passed at sea all provide inexhaustible material for conversation. The officers are also glad to arrange a tour through the structure of the flying "whale" so that the passengers may become acquainted with the secrets of its operation. The technical marvels seen on such occasions are among the most remarkable things that one can enjoy in the present-day world. The passengers receive the impression of climbing through a gigantic steel framework. It is here that one becomes acquainted with the actual immensity of the airship. The feeling of security and safety which one experiences in the cabins and social rooms is intensified after such a tour of inspection, and when one descends for the first time the small wooden staircase leading to control

(Continued on page 7)

CANVASSING AND ADVERTISING

Unique Institution Recently Opened In Berlin

(From A Correspondent)

Not long ago a school was opened in Berlin whose task it is to give courses of instruction in the art of modern commercial canvasing and the most approved methods of "business-getting". It might properly be called a College of Advertising, whose students, to be sure, are not given a doctor's degree, but receive upon graduation a diploma certifying that its possessor is a 100 per cent advertising man. The Institution is sponsored by the Reich Association of Advertisers which in its turn is under the direction of the President of the Advisory Council of German Commercial Advertising (Werberat der Deutchen Wirtschaft). It not only expounds the theory of modern German advertising, but also furnishes its students with such a variety of practical hints in the field of advertising devices and displays, that it may be said to be unique among schools of scientific advertising.

Testing Business-Getting Efficiently

The college building stands in the western part of the center of city, on Wittenberg Platz, one of the main centers of Berlin's retail business. Entering the rooms, one sees the greatest possible variety and assortment of mechanical devices for testing the business-getting efficiency of the several most generally used mediums of advertising, such as newspaper and magazine "ads", placards, posters, and drawings. Fine points, such as colour effects, tricks for "catching the eye", arrangement of advertising space, acoustic and optical effects, and other things incomprehensible to the layman, are here studied in the minutest detail, as ignorance in these matters leads to wasting time and money in ineffectual advertising, often to the severe detriment of the business. It must be borne in mind that close on 1½ billion Marks are spent for advertising in Germany every year.

A well selected library of about 3000 volumes on advertising, national economics, and industrial economy, is at the students' disposal, and 50 daily newspapers, with as many more weekly and monthly periodicals, whose advertisement columns form valuable material for study, are to be found in the reading rooms. There are also some 150 trade journals and magazines including many published in foreign countries. There are no fees charged for the use of the library, and books may be taken out by students or former students free of charge.

Next to the library is a comfortable reading and writing room, where the students may meet and converse socially. There is also a "first aid" room, which was considered necessary owing to the number of students who work in the laboratories with tools and machinery used in connection with big advertising exhibits and show-window displays.

Adjoining the study rooms, but not included in their general arrangement is a plainly but tastefully furnished conference and lounging room for the faculty members.

Class-Rooms

At the first visit paid to one of the class-rooms, it is evident that the instruction given is intensely practical in character. For instance, there is a class-roo-labeled, "Scheinfirmen-Abteilung meaning "Fictitious Business Firm Department". Here, a "mock" advertising competition between two imaginary competing firms is set out in detail, so that students taking this particular course may see the practical working out of a purely theoretical problem in competitive advertising.

All the lecture rooms, class-rooms, etc. are bright and airy, and in good weather flooded with sunlight. The same is true of the principal and the auxiliary auditoriums, the largest of which is equipped with complete moving picture apparatus.

There are special classes for the study of the technique of advertising among the subjects being printing, colouring, composing of texts and reading matter, advertising statistics, the costs of advertising, and the best methods of administering the advertising department. To these is added instruction in the law as applied to competitive advertising and business soliciting. The impression is clearly made that the "getting of Business if it is to fulfill its mission, demands no end of prerequisites never before thought of. The canvasser and advertising man of the future must be able to show the greatest versatility and knowledge of human nature.

"Model" Shops

On another floor of the building is a model of a row of shops, 20 in all, where students may practise at show-window decoration. There is a large storeroom adjoining, where materials for window-dressing are available, and lectures with practical demonstrations are given in the art of dressing a show window. Model show windows are thus arranged and studied from every angle. A special course is given in the showing of dresses and gowns of the latest fashion, which is a favourite method of advertising among retail dealers in textiles.

Mention should be made of an endowment fund which provides the course of instruction, together with board and living quarters at the school, for eight young students of advertising who have demonstrated special talent. This little group of "internes" have a delightful dormitory and dining room, all done in the architectural style of a Bavarian Alpine lodge.

This unique school announces that it has 300 applications for its advanced courses in advertising, and the 15,000 German advertising experts are convinced that the school will beyond all question achieve the goal which it has set.

Travelling On The "Hindenburg"

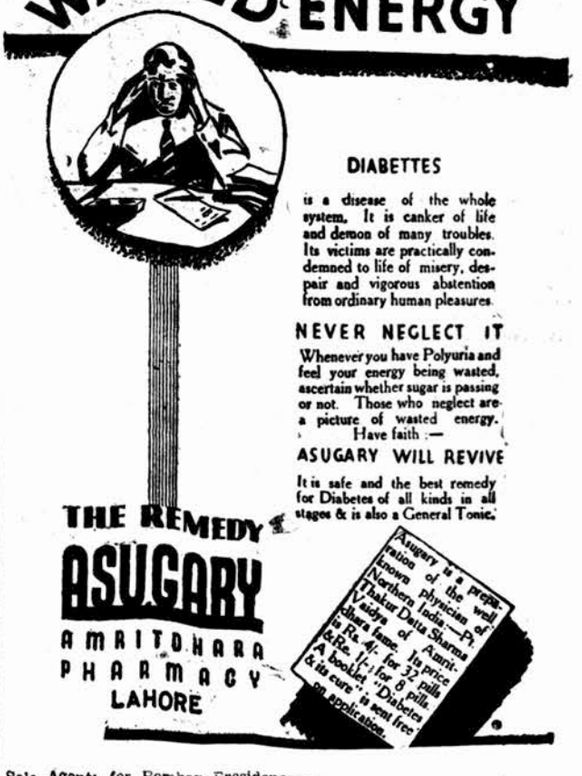
(Continued from page 6)

room where the officers and streersmen stand quietly over their apparatus, maps wheels and telephones, one has little desire to leave this fascinating spot.

The Smoking Salon

The smoking salon, the walls of which are attractively covered with gold leather upon which delicate designs have been drawn, is always a centre of attraction. In this cosy room with its leather benches around the walls and the small revolving stools one tends to forget that one is on board an airship. The outer side of the room is equipped with windows in the floor, so that one need merely lean over the railing in order to look down into the sea. The smokers, however, usually content themselves with sitting comfortably and blowing smoke rings in the air. At a small neighbouring bar a steward is in attendance to provide drinks and cigars. An electric lighter is attached to the wall, and it works on the principle of those usually found on the dashboard of automobiles. The ladies and gentlemen who wish to smoke usually assemble here after meals. It is also possible to sit alone and undisturbed, to read or to chat. Anyone wishing to have a few moments conversation with the officers of the airship will probably encounter them here when they are not on duty and will soon realize that they are splendid fellows with the frank and open manner which is necessary for a sea-going man. Most of them have risen from the seaman's profession, many have fought in the War, and all have interesting tales and stories to tell. The American, English and French travellers need not worry about language difficulties. The officers speak English, and most of them are able to carry on a conversation in French.

The company at table is often very interesting, especially when American girls urge Captain Lehmann to tell about his former flights, when English aviators or merchants converse with the officers, Sammt and Pruss, or when Knud Eckener carries on a French conversation with an enthusiastic passenger. In such cases it can truly be said that this airship is for the service of the whole world, and that international travellers meet, become acquainted and learn to respect one another on board. The German airship are emissaries of peace! They carry goodwill back and forth across the ocean and unite the natives of two continents in the spirit of co-operation and understanding.—"Germany".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"The Thing was flying around, a hundred feet up, in a maddening, irksome way. Their wings, seven feet across, moved up and down with the ponderous rise and fall of a ferry walking-beam."

Illustrations by Morgan Stinemetz.

All photos by Lawrence Griswold.

Lawrence Griswold, the author, returning from a dinner-seeking expedition.

Battling Giant Cobras on 'Impossible Island'

By LAWRENCE T. K. GRISWOLD,
Fellow, American Society of Archeology, Co-leader of Griswold-Harkness South Pacific Expedition. (Written in collaboration with Davis J. Walsh.)

IT FOLLOWED us all the way across the Asiatic seas from Singapore to Burma and beyond ...a constant, insistent thing like a sinister obbligato that makes for significance only by gnawing upon the nerves. Just two words, but they seemed instinctively to go together. One was Komodo and the other was death.

It didn't sound so theatrical in that strange, unreal world. For there superstition may be fantastic enough. But fact is often more terrible.

Anyhow, in the native idiom, the two words seemed synonymous.

Death, very swift, very appalling ...and Komodo, the tiny island throw-back to the timeless age of the huge dinosauria, when reptilian, unsightly things ruled the earth. Only one white foot, save ours, had touched Komodo, of the Dutch India group, in all the millions of years since man first climbed down out of a tree. Our lone white predecessor, was the late Major Couwens, who stayed four hours.

Nothing had happened, therefore, to change Komodo's state of arrested evolution until we of the Griswold-Harkness Expedition went monster-hunting there. We hadn't counted upon being the hunted....

The "dragon" (Varanus Komodoensis) reared up so suddenly on his hind legs that we, Bill Harkness and myself, only had time for a flash of sheer panic, a suffocating sense that the end was to be pretty hideous. We were like men of stone, transfixed, expectant. The hind-leg posture meant the death charge—thirty feet in three jumps.

I noted dully that he was slavering at the jaws in a repulsive way, that he smelled to heaven. The long, hooked teeth had a smirk of relish and the forked tongue flashed its yellow "fire." The usually vacant eye seemed suddenly alert.

Fortunately, he was only an eight-footer. Even more fortunately he eyed us thoughtfully for a time; then, disdaining us as fodder, sank back to await tastier game. We had almost walked into his arms spread because we had invaded the "dragon's" special preserve, the hour of four to five in the afternoon when, after a night of gorging in the brush, he comes out of his cave to feed upon unwary prey at the water holes. When he leaps, it is too late to do anything about it.

"The cocktail hour," said Bill, wisely. "You can't even escape it here."

• • •

THERE was always the strange feeling that violence and malice were everywhere, even on the ship as it lay off shore and we gazed for the first time upon Komodo, incredibly still and lifeless in the sun. One somehow felt that evil things lurked below that brooding calm and that here tragedy was a commonplace. It came to our lugger within a matter of hours.

The ship was skippered by a Macassarese, who anchored a half mile off shore and couldn't be paid to go nearer. He knew about Komodo and just wasn't having any.

Money, cajolery, threats . . . all failed. We called him Tidak Brani, because he invariably said he "didn't dare," even when we ordered him to have the men row us ashore. So we decided to await the pleasure of the eccentric tide, which might change in an hour or a week.

Bill and I were dozing on deck when abruptly we came awake as though prodded with a gaff. A native was running down the deck and, in those waters, that usually means one thing. Amok! It was Hassim, his parang raised on high, and regretfully, because I liked the man, but instinctively, because it was the only way, I reached for my gun.

"Not for you, Tuan," he screamed. "Not for you."

I had misunderstood, but not so the timid Macassarese, who turned immediately and fled. From up near the bow came a choking gurgle, then a splash in the water. We were without a captain.

"Men row now," Hassin announced, with elaborate calm. I might add that the men most certainly did.

So we went ashore—and found ourselves surrounded by twenty-eight confessed murderers!

They were black assassins the

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Further and almost unbelievable adventures of a noted scientist and explorer pursuing the flying dragons

Dutch Government had exiled to the island probably in the cheerful expection that the "dragons" needed a change of diet. They managed to stave off this gruesome form of "execution" by staying inside the compound and now they would have slit our throats with relish. But we had the guns and they didn't.

So their head man decided to be reasonable. He had done thirteen murders and seemed to feel that he achieved humor by naming his animals after the victims. They were, all told, a wolfish, degenerate lot, with sullen faces and big knives, and I wasn't surprised later when they tried to poison our food —or that their "voodoo" man put a "curse" on one of our native boys.

He told Warra that his right arm would shrivel. It did, by an inch and a half in less than a week. I called in Voodoo and first threatened him; then gave him a cigarette lighter he fancied. He bowed and said all would be well. And probably, all was. I don't explain this, I merely say that it happened.

• • •

IN THE END, we won the murderers over completely...and, surprisingly, with one phonograph record. The others in our stock only interested them mildly. But when they heard Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue" they went absolutely wire-haired. They shrieked, they capered, they clawed the air. They used to come down to our quarters and wait for us to play the record. It was like an old-fashioned Sunday afternoon in the Summertime, with the crowd gathering for the band concert.

The first night ashore was oppressive with a sense of strange, unlovely things, waiting in the brush with horrid patience. It was Bill who woke me, with a violent, agitated and almost convulsive shake. Wordlessly, he pointed above into the night, white with the hot glower of the moon. My heart skipped, jumped and went cold.

The Thing was flying around, a hundred feet up, in a maddening, insane way—slowly, heavily and with the air of eying us speculatively. Those wings, seven feet across, moved up and down with the ponderous rise and fall of a ferry walking-beam. The body was fur-bearing and glistened in the moon. It was just plain madness in the air.

In a panic, I snatched up a .22 rifle and began blazing away. I could hear the bullets hit—but nothing happened.

"What is it?" I blathered insanely. "Is it real? Why doesn't it fall?"

Bill answered that question with a charge from his heavy .300 gun. At the first shot, The Thing leaped, shuddered and seemed to blow up in the air. Then down it came with a rush to drop at our feet. It was what is roughly termed a flying fox and the natives assured us that it didn't attack men.

They even insisted that it was a vegetarian, althogh its long, sharp teeth belied that designation. Moreover, from a hundred to a hundred and fifty feet in the air, it doubtless could and would strike any unprepared victim a stunning blow. In time, we became accustomed to them flying about, quite often in flights of three and four.

• • •

THE light of a new day made the experience seem no more than the figment of a disordered dream, for here was a scene of exotic but sinister beauty. Great volcanic mountains thrust against a sky so blue that indigo seemed pale by contrast. Trees growing at thirty-degree angles, as though trampled by a giant in anger.

The brush was a bower of orchids, white and fuchsia in hue, like drops of unhealthy blood in a dead man's beard. They presented a scene of repellent magnificence. But death wears the bouquet.

For the orchids are horticultural camouflage for the scorpion, the tokeh, the red-tail, the King Corba and kindred reptile assassins that wait in the foliage. The King Corbra not only kills almost instantly and without provocation, but is that most noxious of all living things—a cannibal. It eats other snakes.

The tokeh, which winds up endlessly in the night with the sound of a klaxon, is a grotesque lizard whose head is as long as the rest of its body. It eats anything, even lighted cigarettes, but with regrettable aftermaths. It turns pale and dies within 15 seconds.

The red-tail sounds innocent, but don't let that delude you. He has independent fangs and corba venom.

I climbed a hill one hot day, sat down to rest under a low tree, took off my helmet, glanced up—and almost swooned. Four inches from my eyes was a red-tail, coiled for the strike. I instinctively ducked and he broke a fang off in my helmet.

Then there is the tic-polonga and the ular-tanah, with death in their venom. It may be explained here that the strength of the venom depends upon the length of time it has been retained by the snake—which accounts for the awful swiftness when death comes for a tropic bite.

• • •

I RECALL, for example, the case of the explorer in Central America, who was struck down by a fer-de-lance, his wife applying first-aid by sucking the poison out of the wound. But she forgot that she had an abscessed tooth and both were dead within five minutes.

The ular-tanah, anyhow, is only 4 feet, but has a repulsive squatness and can strike like a flash from his own length. They play this game strictly according to the local ground rules, too. One strike and you're out.

This inevitably brings us back to the two cobras...the King on the ground and in trees and the ordinary breed. Both are savage, unprovoked strikers in Komodo, as elsewhere, with the ground cobra excelling in a form of marksmanship that beats the old cracker barrel tobacco chewer, back home.

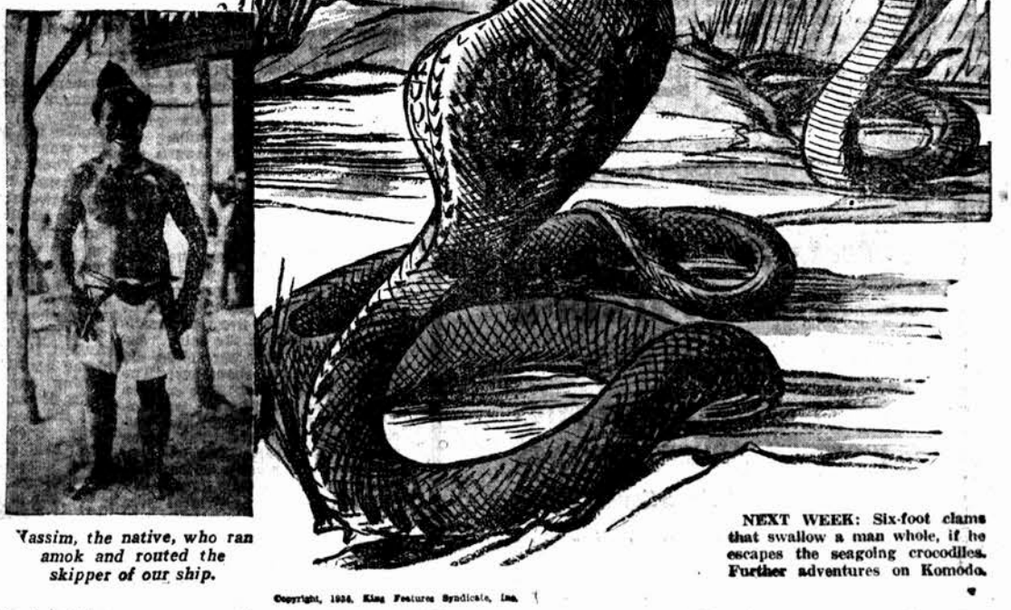
He, the spitting cobra, invariably aims for the eyes, if too far away to strike, and invariably he hits the mark with the first cast. The second is always weaker and hits the chin or bosom. If it doesn't, then prepare to meet your God. For this means that he's practically close enough to strike.

Cobra venom in the eyes is blindness, unless prompt antidotes are applied. But the simplest course is to wear heavy goggles in the bush, where, I might add, my lenses were splashed six to eight times before I left Komodo.

A shot in the mouth isn't fatal, unless there is an open sore. But wherever it hits you, the spitting cobra's venom must be removed, pronto, if you would escape a nasty infection, as it crystallizes in a few minutes and eats into the skin. The actual bite produces death by strangulation. It paralyzes the nerves.

Natives of Komodo, a mere handful who have survived the deadly climate and the even deadlier animals and reptiles.

"The spitting cobra invariably aims for the eyes and invariably hits its mark with the first shot. This means blindness for life, unless first-aid is immediate.



Yassim, the native, who ran amok and routed the skipper of our ship.

NEXT WEEK: Six-foot clams that swallow a man whole, if he escapes the seagoing crocodiles. Further adventures on Komodo.

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VIZIADURG

The Stronghold Of The Angria Pirate

By M. J. C.

"Ship-ahoy!" exclaimed the man in the crow's nest of the little English frigate, the "Endeavour," belonging to the East India Company and plying between Surat, the English factory port near the gulf of Cambay, and Madras on the eastern coast of India. The "Endeavour" was a fine vessel with a crew of about thirty and a few passengers; it was in the eastern waters for well nigh fifteen years and every harbour and every inlet on the Western sea-board of India was familiar to it. It carried on the English commerce at their various ports and rendered excellent service to the East India Company; besides being a cargo boat it carried guns, for these coasts were infested with pirates and once or twice the "Endeavour" narrowly escaped capture by the pirates.

"Ship-ahoy!" exclaimed the man from his watch tower at the mast-head and forthwith came down on to the deck. The sailors crowded around him "There is a ship far on the southern horizon, it is a faint outline, but it is steadily approaching," said the sailor whose duty was to keep watch from the mast-head. The sailors scanned with eager eyes that part of the horizon on which the ship was described, but they saw nothing, the strong glare of the afternoon sun perhaps blinding their otherwise keen eyes. The intelligence about the unknown ship was, however, conveyed to the master of the vessel. The sailor then resumed his watch at the mast-head in the crow's nest.

The Alarm

About half an hour later he again gave the alarm, saying that this time two ships in close proximity to one another were clearly to be seen. Immediately there was a commotion on board; the frigate had come up from Madras and on its voyage had scarcely come across any ships, but there were two, perhaps more, on the horizon and making towards them; hence the excitement and an eagerness to know what was ahead. After an interval of another hour, during which there was intense agitation on board, four to five vessels were visible silhoutted against the background of the blue sky. This became the theme of many a speculation. Some said that they might be English vessels, but this opinion was immediately disposed of, because when they called at the last port they received no information whatever about any English vessels either in the Indian seas or from home. Some suggested that they might be Portuguese vessels bound for Goa from their northern port of Diu or from Mozambique in Africa. This settled the matter. All on board agreed that they were Portuguese vessels.

The "Endeavour" sailed on slowly hugging the coast-line, the rugged mountains of the Western Ghats on their left and the wide boundless Arabian Sea on their right. It was about a couple of hours after mid-day and the heat was intense, but the sea was calm and tranquil and the sailing was smooth. They were somewhere between Bombay and the Portuguese possession of Goa. They were mistaken, for the vessels, five in number, were none other than the fleet of Tulaji Angria, the Pirate and corsair of the Western coast of India.

When Shivaji was becoming a power on the Western Ghats, attacking and besieging and carrying on incursions into enemy territory, another power was rising on the sea-coast under the shelter of the high hills that skirted the whole coast-line from Bombay southwards on to Karwar and Honawar. One of the greatest menace to the shipping and the sea-borne trade came from the piracy of the Angrias. By the activity of Kanoji Angria the pirate fleet had made many valuable prizes, vessels of all nations were attacked, repeated descents were made all along the coast and only a few mercantile towns on the coast escaped these depredators. They even laid waste and carried fire and sword into inland towns not far from the coast-line and exacted tribute from them. The coast swarmed with these pirates and they had several maritime depots, chief of which were Severndurg and Viziadurg or Gheria. Early in the sixteenth century the Portuguese, having gained a great victory over the combined fleets of the Egyptians and the Arabs in the Indian Ocean, became the undisputed masters of the sea, but in course of time their maritime supremacy declined. Consequent upon the absence of strong rule of the Portuguese and inflamed by the open revolt of Shivaji against Aurangzeb, the power of the Angrias went on increasing.

Tulaji Angria

The depredations of the pirates on the coast continued. Sombhaji Angria who had carried on the piracy and put it on a firm basis was dead; his successor Manaji remained in nominal obedience to the Peshwas and was more or less at peace with the English. He took care to refrain from attacking the English or merchant vessels. Tulaji Angria, who succeeded, carried on the piracy with greater zeal and success. He seized and plundered all ships irrespective of the nationality to which they belonged; captured vessels and added to his own fleet; and gradually he became a serious menace to the growing English power and a terror to the whole coast-line of Western India. All along the coast the Angria pirates had their coves and sheltered ports, but the strongest forts of Tulaji Angria were Severndurg and Viziadurg about two hundred miles south of Bombay.

So, the vessels which the "Endeavour" came upon were a part of Tulaji Angria's corsair fleet. The sailors on board the "Endeavour" watched the five vessels sailing along gaily in the calm sea and not until they were close, did one of the sailors shout out: "The pirates! the pirates!" This cry was taken up by the others, a wild tumult followed and then the vessels clearly displayed their black ensign—the pirates' flag. It was too late. The pirates closed upon them and the vessels surrounded the "Endeavour." What were they to do? to offer resistance was out of the question, the pirates were overwhelmingly superior in number, the odds against them were too heavy—five to one. Calmly to surrender and yield their vessel was too cowardly an action. There was, however, a dispute on board. Some were for attacking, others for surrendering, others for making fair terms with the enemy; but the majority prevailed. "Let us fight to the last man, let us not surrender to the sea-dogs and least of all to pirates." So, it was decided to offer resistance.

The enemy vessels, meanwhile, approached nearer and nearer. The frigate opened fire, the enemy did likewise amidst a roar of laughter, treating the resistance of the gallant little ship with contempt. The contest did not last long, as it was unequal. The enemy, as soon as their vessel touched the other, swarmed on the deck and with their dreadful short swords cut down the crew. There was terrible slaughter and the "Endeavour" was soon overpowered. The entire crew were killed, with the exception of two, the cargo and treasure transferred to the vessel and the "Endeavour" itself was taken possession of and added to the already growing fleet of Tulaji Angria.

Of the crew and others on board—about thirty-five—only two were left alive. These were Dr. James and his young assistant Robert Wilson. Dr. James was the ship's doctor and was in the East for about eight years, while Robert Wilson, a young man of about twenty-five, had arrived from England only two years ago. He was assisting the doctor in his work and was very popular on board and familiarly known as "Bob Wilson." After their capture, the fleet, now numbering six, sailed in the direction whence they came. One of the Angrias, who knew the profession in which the doctor was employed, treated Dr. James with respect, as the pirates wanted a medical man in their fleet. For three hours did the fleet sail northwards with the two prisoners on the deck of the main ship of the fleet. Towards evening when the sun was just going down, they slackened their speed and not far in the distance could be descried Gheria or Viziadurg, the stronghold of the pirates. Half an hour later they approached alongside the fortified port.

Viziadurg

All along the Konkan coast the scenery is beautiful, and there is many a port and many an inlet which is beautifully situated amidst the gorgeous and captivating scenery. One of such ports on the Konkan coast is Viziadurg. The six vessels of Angria sailed silently and smoothly in the placid waters of the sheltered port. The setting sun with its last parting rays lit up the whole place with its mild, mellow, but brilliant light. The vessels almost touched the promontory, overgrown with green vegetation so densely as almost to cover and hide the hill itself. Amidst the emerald green, rendered beautiful by the rays of the setting sun, peeped the dark walls of the fortifications. On the left the landscape presented a yet more enchanting scene. There were bold high-lands and deep coves so essential for a stronghold of a pirate. There was a little inner bay in which the fishing fleet was anchored and was just trimming its sails and getting ready to put to sea for the night fishing.

Within a maze of lagoons and winding creeks, the fleet made its way in perfect stillness accentuated by the darkness which was about to envelope the place. The slopes of the hills that curved so as to form the bay were crowded with huts that reached down to

(Continued On Page 56)

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DOES COPYRIGHT CONFER MONOPOLY?

Some Common Errors In Public Mind Regarding Law On The Subject

It is difficult to set down bold principles in connection with the law of Copyright, because it has become a heterogeneous subject—a mass of detail. It has none of the simplicity of the laws of negligence or of nuisance, which were, for the most part, built up as case law by the common sense of Judges; it is at the present time entirely the creature of statute; its questions cannot be answered by the application of any general rule of jurisprudence—writes a Barrister-at-Law in "John O'London's Weekly." The statute, moreover, represented a compromise between the conflicting interests of authors, publishers, and the public (with the Berne Convention drawing attention to the requirements of the foreigner), and it is, in consequence, interspersed with safeguards and technicalities. A question which recently went to the Court of Appeal was whether the word "adhesive" (as used in the Rules made under the Copyright Act, 1911) meant "adhesive" in the abstract or in relation to a particular object—whether the copyright owner must supply to the makers of gramophone records stamps which would actually adhere to their records, of whatever substance these were made, or whether (as the Court of Appeal reversing Mr. Justice Eve decided) it was sufficient if they were just "sticky"; questions of this kind, which are those which arise in practice, are not such as can be expressed in generalities.

NO MONOPOLY CONFERRED.

But there is one matter of principle which is often misunderstood; people say that copyright is a monopoly, and on this ground have agitated recently against the body which collects royalty fees for composers of music in respect of performances of their songs and airs. Yet copyright law does not in fact confer a monopoly, for a monopoly presupposes an exclusive right to the use of the thing monopolized, and this the law of copyright does not afford. Two artists may sit in succession before the same model or landscape and (belonging to the same school) produce almost identical results; nevertheless the second will not have infringed any copyright of the first. A book of logarithms is the subject of copyright protection, yet the creator of an exactly similar book at a subsequent date will not, if he have made his calculations independently, have given any right of action to the creator of the first. A person entitled to copyright in his picture, his writing, or his music has no absolute right to prevent another producing a similar work, if the other labour on his own; his right is to stop theft but not to monopolize literary or artistic form. In the same way anyone may sing in public an air which he has himself composed, however much his air may resemble the air of another, but if he sing the other man's song he must pay for the privilege. Copyright must not be confused with the law of Patents; when the Crown confers a patent, an independent worker, who arrives subsequently at the same result, cannot make use of his discovery without the consent of the patentholder; but the copyright owner enjoys only the right to say, "You may not steal."

AUTHORS NEED NOT REGISTER.

Another common error is that people think that some formality is a necessary antecedent to the acquisition of copyright. Americans in particular, having in mind the "copyright notice," registration, and deposit of copies, which are essential in their own country, frequently write to their agents in England asking that their work may be duly registered.

But, under the Copyright Act, 1911, copyright is acquired by the mere act of producing the work in its literary, musical, or artistic form and, though copies of published works have to be deposited in the British Museum and certain other public libraries, the penalty for disregarding this provision is a fine and not forfeiture of copyright; the author of this article can reflect, as he stops for a moment at this point, that he has acquired copyright in what he has already written, although it is not yet finished and no one has yet read it but himself. It is still possible to register books at Stationers' Hall, but such registration is unnecessary and confers no legal benefit, and the American author, provided he has seen to it that copies of his work are published in Great Britain before or within fourteen days after first publication in the United States, need do nothing further in order to be able to protect his work in this country from infringement.

WHEN OWNERSHIP IS DISPUTED

Indeed, there are some who think that, even from the copyright-owner's point of view, the formalities required are insufficient. No doubt in the case of an important work—a book, a painting, or a piece of sculpture—proof of title is simple, or even if the documents involved—publishers' agreements or the like—are difficult to interpret, the facts at least can be readily established. But copyright disputes are not always concerned with large and serious works; as often they arise in connection with a dance tune, a revue song, a film plot, or an advertisement poster. A work of no apparent importance by an unknown author may acquire a sudden popular value and at once the rights in all parts of the world are in question; the copyright, in such a work in Great Britain, the Dominions, France, Germany, and Italy may have been separately assigned half-a-dozen times by different publishers and no record have been kept except the documents of assignment, which may comprise a hundred other works of a like nature. In such a case the person using the work can never feel secure, for he may have paid his royalty to the wrong person; but equally the copyright-owner who is trying to enforce his rights in such a work has a hard struggle to prove his title to the work strictly before the Court. No doubt any form of registration throws some burden upon owners of copyright, and the Berne Convention, which prohibits formalities, stands in the way of any alteration of the law in this respect, but a register of assignments of copyright which gave priority in accordance with the date of registration would in many cases cheapen and simplify litigation.

SAFEGUARDING COPYRIGHT

It is the offshoots of copyright—the performing right and the mechanical right—which have rendered this difficulty of proving title acute by giving a sudden popular value to a song or a piece of dance music. The right of exclusive public performance is a natural corollary of the author's right to prevent copying, though it was not until the Act of 1911 that the right was expressed in its general form, and even now the Courts have not clarified the exact significance of "public"; it was recently held that the playing of dance music at a club for its members and their guests infringed the copyright of the owner of the music, and it is recognised that the performance may be none the less "public" because it is for charity or without payment; but the village hall concert, the semi-private dance, and the cluster of small boys outside the radio shop still present a problem, though it has been decided that the act of broadcasting (not, of course, contemplated by the Act of 1911) does infringe the copyright of the owner of the work broadcast. The mechanical right—the exclusive right of making records or contrivances by which the work may be reproduced—is a recent addition to copyright protection; before 1911 it had been held that a gramophone record was not a "copy" of a song and therefore, did not infringe the author's copyright. Its present importance is obvious. Its peculiarity is that it is subject to a compulsory licence; any one can subject to certain conditions and to the affixing of a royalty stamp purchased from the copyright owner, make a gramophone record of a piece of music and of any song sung with the music; but though the principle of the royalty system is simple, its detail is too highly complex to be dealt with here.

THE LAW SUMMARIZED

So in fact is all the detail of the law of copyright. It is sufficient to say that copyright may subsist in any literary (in the broad sense of "written"), dramatic, musical, or artistic work; that it continues, in the case of a published work, for the life of the author and fifty years after his death, and, in the case of work unpublished at its author's death, until publication or performance in public and for fifty years thereafter (in this sense there may be, as was mentioned in connection with the recent case of Pepys Letters, "perpetual" copyright in an unpublished work, though the case in question concerned not the original letters but a published transcription of them, and in practice it would, no doubt, be impossible to prove the devolution of title of unpublished works after a number of years); that it may be assigned in writing; that it is infringed by reproduction in any form or by public performance; and that the injured copyright-owner is entitled to an injunction and damages and to the delivery to him of all infringing copies.

CAMERAS CONUNDRUMS

If any branch of the law of copyright were to be considered in its complexities in this article, it might be that concerning photography. It is probably well known, that in the case of an ordinary photograph, the taker of the photograph, and not the sitter, owns the copyright, unless the original negative (not merely a subsequent print) is ordered by the sitter and paid for by him, so that the photographer who offers complimentary sitting can, short of libel make what use he likes of the photograph. But the cinematograph and still more the "talkie" afford new problems; who is the author of the film—the scenario writer—the producer—or the maker of the photographs? Does an assignment of cinematograph rights made ten years ago include talking film rights? Is a "talkie" within the mechanical right royalty provisions? Such questions await answers. And until they and many others are answered, the whole answer to the question, "What is copyright?" cannot be given.

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Ibsen And The Marathi Drama

Value Of Technique And Influence Of Foreign Literature

(BY "MONTAGEUR")

Mrs. Kshama Rao's statement of the past and present situation of the Marathi drama, reproduced in this journal on the 30th August 1936, misrepresents, I am afraid, the entire position that drama (to employ a comprehensive term that could embrace inevitably, and, despite the lady's highly personal and arbitrary view, the classic as well) occupies to-day: and it would be interesting. I think, to briefly examine that position from a less doctrinaire (if one may venture to say so) and aesthetic viewpoint.

DEGREE IN APPRECIATION

Mrs. Rao's references to dramatic and dramatico-critical literature and the list of foreign writers and critics she quotes raise the question, to begin with, whether critical discrimination on the part of her audience or readers were not demanded before they swallowed the 'dope': whether, in other words, any particular writer or critic represents anything like a representative (or certainly remarkable) qualitative level of the literature or consciousness, within the limits of time, space and the eternity that at once give a coherence and significance to his (or her) work, of the particular foreign country or the epoch. Is so and so, either writer or critic, a great writer 'really?' And why? the 'why' involves ourselves a range of sensibilities (all criticism is self-criticism). Personally I find Mrs. Rao's Intelligent Marathi Dramatic Novitiatis Guide to Dramaturgical technique a shade too much like a catalogue of reduced price sale books compiled by a struggling book-seller: but everyone to his (or her) taste and the present writer would hardly have bothered to write this little article if he did not sense in Mrs. Rao's critical performance what are rather mystically termed as 'tendencies'. No, worse still, her witheringly poor opinion of the Marathi stage.

THE REAL IBSEN

Take Henrik Ibsen for instance. This is what Mrs. Rao does him the distinguished honour of saying (I tremblingly reproduce her words with profound apologies to the ghost of the master):

When Ibsen who was one of the early pioneers of the new school of drama wrote his plays, he had a host of critics. They ran his works down as being morbid and unsuitable for production. For several years they remained unacted until the minds of the public were better educated . . . Can we honestly say that we have any modern play in Marathi of the type of Ibsen's. "The Doll's House" in which the struggle of a woman is against the laws framed by man from his point of view or of Pinero's play . . . . . Was Ibsen only a fairy godfather to Sylvia Pankhurst, Annie Besant and all other elderly ladies of shrieking suffregetism? Was he for that matter, what Shaw makes him in his 'Quintessence of Ibsenism' or the various interpretative text books of Ibsenism? What can Mrs. Rao's pupils make of his 'Peer Gyril' and 'Brand?' I believe there are much better ways of insulting the genius of the great poet. After all, he was a poet and there is very little thunder that could be stolen out of him. Did he not foam at the mouth and disown his 'pupils' while the human breath was in him, terrific curses sprouting out of those thin, too thin bitter lips that had tasted the ashes of exile, suffering—the bitter spiritual suffering.—tasted the acrid flavour of truth? Nietzschean, prophetic, lonely. A poet, an artist, tragedian. If he revolutionized the European stage, it is only a single phenomenon of his terrible genius—almost an unconscious phenomenon. And he is not 'demode' like the lesser men Mrs. Rao mentions, although of course 'his' truths also dwindle into half, quarter, one-half of a quarter and then—terrible and prophetic word that chills the marrow of one's soul—a Lie, for the simple reason that his art as a pure medium of portic expression, was incomparably intrinsically great. Nor is Mrs. Rao just to him when she says his genius had to wait before Europe learned to lisp the alphabet—this about the man who wrote 'The Enemy of the People!' Mrs. Rao has obviously reached the tether-end of criticism.

CULTURAL INTEGRITY

To revert, however, to the Marathi drama Mrs. Rao's characterization of which may be excusable in an uncultured and ignorant foreigner. I cannot imagine what Marathi plays she has seen or read which could justify her generalizations. But there is no reason why her personal views, which ignore the first principles of criticism, should be regarded as representative of any class of the Marathi audience. She apparently applies the formula of her text-books to these plays without realising the grotesqueness of such a procedure. Does she expect work of men like Kirloskar, Deval, Kolhatkar and Varerkar to conform to the theories of American journalists or should it rather be judged on its merits as artistic creation certainly amenable to any theory of aesthetics or artistic values that could be at least more authentic and comprehensive than the 'mechanical' clap-trap of the highly suspicious American 'academies' or 'dramatic criticism', with its roots going deep into the Sanscritic-classic drama of which, it must be emphasized, it is a direct development. Tradition and the integrity of individuality are the fundamental criteria of this art, whatever external form it assumes. Mr. Varerkar, for instance, has written plays which show the influence of foreign writers; but their vitality assimilates, and absorbs this interest and the harmonious wholeness is produced.

IS THIS NEW ART?

Music, too, contrary to Mrs. Rao's insistence, is an integral part of this wholeness. It does not interrupt but accelerates the movement of the drama and cannot be deleted without weakening the entire effect of the play: effect, and not the pet theory in dramatargy of American Mr. So and So assesses the value of the piece and judged by this effect judged by ordinary aesthetic values, judged by the technique evolved out of the particular tradition of the modern Marathi stage, the Marathi drama is not found to deserve the charges levelled against it by ignorant and superficial criticism (or pseudo-criticism). It is ridiculous to import Ibsen on the Marathi stage. A recent attempt at this importation ended in a grotesque fiasco: and Mr. K. Narayan Kale, B.A., who began with Ibsen enthusiasm, has produced for us a talking picture which imports pirates with their costume and even 'walking the plank' and soul thrills out of American pictures like "Captain Blood" and "Queen Christiana" all shoved into an Indian background! Is this 'new art?' The screen is superseding the stage here as elsewhere and although Kolhapur has the distinction of keeping up the Marathi tradition of culture with its integrity, it is time protest was registered against the lifting of trashy American products in the name of the 'new' art.

'ALL VERY QUEER!

At an inquest recently at Pembroke Dock, it came to light that a man who could not stand dogs, threw himself into the sea and was drowned because a dog barked at him! But there are people who get agitated at far more trifling things.

Mozart, the famous composer, could not bear the sound of a trumpet; his ear drums were so attuned that certain notes sent him into a state of utter collapse almost bordering on hysteria. Some people hate lilies, and a well-known society hostess says that they make her feel melancholy, ill and depressed.

The valiant Chevalier of Alcantara, hero of a hundred fights, fainted if the word 'wool' was mentioned in his hearing!

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Books & Their Writers

THE NEW EDUCATION

EDUCATION AND MODERN NEEDS. By J. H. Nicholson, Principal, University-College, Hull, 1936. (Ivor Nicholson and Watson Ltd.)

The author has tried here to state the necessity of re-organisation of modern needs. According to him our social values require to be re-stated to suit our convictions born of our new experiences and ideals. The old scheme of values is outworn. Our new scientific developments and attitudes have made it necessary to revalue our scheme of life, so that we can live a spontaneous and harmonious life. He wants to find a new democratic faith or scheme of values, a new philosophy of living which can become the basis for new principles of action. Our old values are not sufficient. We want first-hand valuations based on convictions.

The book wants, therefore, to make a deep inquiry into the aims and methods of education in the light of the modern situation. It examines the old methods and aims of education and shows how they are inadequate for the new needs of education for general culture, for industry and commerce, for citizenship and for leisure. The chief defects of the present system that it is based on a series of compromises. He wants to find out what should be our fundamental social ideals and then to organise our schools and teaching to suit it. In doing this, he wants to take into account the discoveries of psychology in order to understand clearly human mind and society.

At present there is no generally accepted social or religious philosophy. He is, however, for a democratic view of life and not a dictatorial one. He does not want thought and feeling to be controlled from outside. He wants both freedom of thought and feeling. He rejects the new Totalitarian conception of the state and society. His view is liberal. Every normal man and woman has a natural capacity for moral judgment, or judgments of value.

Then he gives in outline his re-organised scheme of education in which the discoveries of psychology relating to mind, and processes of learning are used. But his whole plan is subordinate to the kind of society he wants. In a democratic society, he proposes a variety of schools so as to allow the development of 'special bent' of individual minds. He wants schools for general culture and knowledge, then for industry and commerce, then those for developing citizenship and for utilizing leisure.

The chief defect of modern times is that while scientific discovery has advanced beyond all imagination, moral discovery has lagged sadly behind. We want a community of learning and morals. We want freedom of thought and freedom of feeling but both must be mature and socially purposeful. This is only possible after a re-valuation of our experience and our social

(Continued in Col. 3)

The Mystics Of Karnatak

VACHANA SHASTRA RAHASYA: Demi octavo, 618 pp. Published by the Adhyatma Karyalaya Dharwar. Price Rs. 3, postage extra. The author is Mr. R. R. Diwakar, M.A., LL.B., Dharwar, who is known to have written half a dozen books on spiritual and religious subjects in Kannada.

The English name given to this book by the author is 'the Philosophy and Ethics of the Vachanakars—the Veerashaiva mystics of Karnataka'. That name rightly describes the book and gives us an inkling into the contents of the book. The present work was written in jail and bears the evidence of deep research along the same lines as the "Survey of Upanishadic Philosophy" by Mr. R. D. Ranade, and as such the book is a distinct and remarkable addition to Kannada literature. The Veerashaiva men and women saints of Karnataka have written thousands of Vachanas, "Sayings", in a style which may be described as rhythmic prose. It is a body of teaching which is varied in its expression but always with a central appeal to the mystic theme which is to be found in the twenty-eight Shaiva Agamas.

Rao Saheb Halkatti first rendered a great service to Karnataka by compiling in a handy book thousands of available Vachanas which lay scattered in an unsystematic form. This book is an advance on that publication in so far as it tries to appreciate critically the Vachanas in their various aspects, as a body of teaching, as mysticism, as Kannada literature, etc.

The book is divided into two parts. The first part consists of some 565 Vachanas selected according to subjects. In fact, this is the material on which the author bases his appreciation. The second part consists of twelve chapters which is very good reading from every point of view. Especially, the chapters which discuss the nature of mysticism, the special characteristics of Vachanakaras, the relation of the Vachanas to the Agamas are at once profound, scholarly, and lucid. The chapter of comparisons is very interesting and has a very wide range in so far as the author acquaints us here with the common mystic thought of the Upanishads, of Plotinus and other ancients, of the European and Persian mystics, and of the Maratha and the Karnataka Mystics. Here he proves how mysticism is everywhere the same whatever the clime or language of the particular mystic concerned.

B. G. L.

"THE ORIENT"

A New Illustrated Weekly

"The Orient" is the name of a new Illustrated Weekly to be shortly started from Calcutta of which we have received a specimen issue. Got up on the rather usual lines of such journals, "The Orient" provides quite entertaining fare for the week-end. The contriubtions are on varied topics and mostly quite interesting though we wish "The Orient" eschewed "ANGLO-INDIAN" features like "The Letters From Lily."

The journal is profusely illustrated and the quality as well as the tone of picture reproduction is excellent.

It runs over 54 pages and if the present price is maintained it will be quite a week-end bargain for 3 annas.

(Continued from Col. 2)

attitudes and institutions. We must have a new sense of purpose and a new coherence of feeling based on a coherent scheme of values. These values will be known by mature intuition and not by pure logic. "Our principles are in ruins. The only safe basis is honest conviction which cannot be forced". The book is a clear presentation of the educational and social revaluation. It is thought-provoking and contains a large number of useful suggestions.

S. V. P.

QURANIC INSCRIPTIONS

THE QURANIC AND NON-HISTORICAL EPIGRAPHS on the Protected Monuments in the Delhi Province by Maulvi Muhammad Ashraf Husain.

This is a record of the Quranic and non-historical inscriptions found on the Protected Monuments in the Province of Delhi. The compiler evidently has taken great pains in collecting these epigraphs, though one wonders whether they are of much practical use. The only important conclusion which the compiler has drawn from the study of these epigraphs is that the 'Ilm-i-Hadith' (The Science of the Tradition) is India was systematized early in the 11th century A. H. by Shah 'Abdu-l-Haqq of Delhi. This cannot be true, for we have evidence that in Sind, for instance, the tradition was studied on a large scale in the 10th century A.H., if not much earlier, and we believe that same must have been the case in the rest of Muslim India. The writer has not been very scrupulous about the transliterations. Many Arabic compounds have been expressed in their Persian form, e.g., 'Al-i-Imran', 'Ilm-i--Hadith, Kalima-Taiyib, etc., as is customary with the writers from North India. Besides there are several cases of mistranslations, e.g., al-Hashr (Gathering or Resurrection) has been translated as "The Banishment" (pp. 1, 8). Nor are the marginal notes particularly valuable: 'Ate b Abi Talib has been considered by the writer as "one of the best poets of Arabia" (p. 24), knowing full well that most of the poems attributed to him are bogus. But all said and done, we cannot but praise the immense labour which it must have cost the writer to compile these non-historical epigraphs and put them in shape.

U. M. D.

QADIANI-ISM

HIS HOLINESS. By Phoenix. Can be had from the Islamic Literature Publishing House, Kashmiri Bazaar, Lahore. Crown 8vo pp. XIV+268. Cloth bound. Rs. 3.

Much has been written of late both for and against the Qadiani cult which was established in the last quarter of the nineteenth century at Qadian by its founder, Mirza Ghulam Ahmad. The Mirza began as a social and religious reformer, but later on he developed the idea that he was a messenger of God, a Mehdi, a Krishna, a Christ and a Muhammad—and that his "denial would entail eternal damnation". He also denied the finality of prophethood, as emphasized by Islam, in order to justify his claim as a prophet. He even went to the length of putting his own singular interpretations on some of the verses of the Quran; he abolished the 'Jehad" and instead invented a political theology with "political servility" as its goal. The book under review completely smashes the claims to prophethood of the Mirza in a language which does credit to the writer who has, however, not disclosed his identity, but has chosen to remain anonymous. People interested in religious controversies should not fail to study this book which is remarkably free from vulgarity or dirty attacks.

Mr. Zafar Ali Khan, editor of the 'Zamindar', Lahore, contributes an interesting foreword.

Rs. 500

LUCKY NUMBER SCHEME

Names of the readers who have sold Sunday copies bearing August Lucky Numbers will be published

NEXT SUNDAY

The readers are requested to check the numbers on their copies with the Lucky Numbers published in our issue of the 13th September and to send us their copies bearing any of the Lucky Numbers.

ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Intellectual Decadence—"Art, Individual And Collective"—Srimati Sarojini Sees—In Art, Not Dreams—National Responsibilities—Politicians Who Do Not Talk Politics—Political Implications Of Art—Vocational Art—Economic Value And National Importance—Syt. Ketkar Sets A New Fashion—Educational Enterprise—Bombay University Awards Prizes For Designs—Forgets Art.

Dr. Olswanger addressed the National Students' League last week, on a subject which seemed to be rather unfamiliar to its usual programmes. He spoke on the subject of "Art, Individual or Collective." His address was thoughtful, scholarly and relieved by emphatic preciseness of opinion, which had both the tone and depth of determined convictions. Dr. Olswanger's support to the theory of the "self-expression" of the individual artist was, however, not clearly reconciled to the somewhat religious and national themes, which he developed towards the end of his address. He began with the "self-expression" of the individual artist and concluded with a passionate plea for preserving in art the "national personality."

Teachers
Of Mankind.

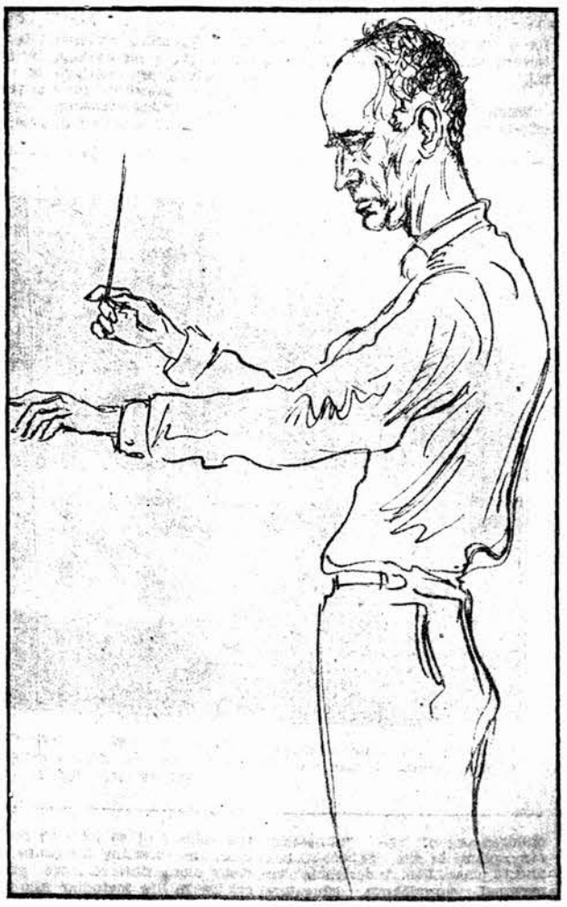
Both, the lecturer and Srimati Sarojini Naidu, who presided, dwelt on the high office of the artists who, it was suggested, shaped the destiny of mankind. More than the politician, the artist was its teacher, its inspiring prophet. Is the artist given, however, the chance to teach, to shape the mind and activities of the nation?

National Reconstruction
Defeated.

The answer is to be found in the indifferent conduct of the politicians whose dominating noise drowns national reconstruction and injects the nation's young minds with inertia. I am not referring to the snobbish attitude which discounts personal contact with young intellectuals, the nation's growing minds. I am not referring to the "leaders," too busy to attend to their young needs, but not too busy to demand their allegiance. I know that the habit of not attending public meetings except those that promise returns, is almost chronic with the "leaders". And, it is difficult to place an intellectual proposition before them for the simple reason that they will not face it. They are too busy, too tired, too indifferent or too comfortable and self-complacent to care to know what the young minds think, how in this city of many provinces and nations, they absorb food and react towards national advancement.

Education
Of Opinion

How many of the clever 'advanced,' progressive, radical intellectuals which Srimati Sarojini meets at teas, dinners and socials were found eager to listen to Dr. Olsvanger's lecture at the Blavatsky Lodge? How many had the intellectual curiosity—the preliminary to all progress—to know first-hand the views and beliefs of a scholar and exponent of culture? And, how many of the emancipated radicals who criticise these self-complacent great were alert to examine Dr. Olsvanger's thesis? This should serve as an index to the manner in which our 'leaders' young and old, educate public opinion. But I am, as I said, not referring to them.



A German Musician drawn in vigorous minimum of lines.
(Courtesy Berliner Taghlebalt).

Politicians Unaware
Of Real Politics

I am thinking of the politicians who care not or cannot, talk real politics, who when they free some moments from party platitudes consider themselves free also of all national responsibilities. The requisite facilities to artists, the legitimate opportunities of employment withheld from them by vested and alien interests, the monopoly of alien scholars on all important posts in the universities, the export of art treasures and the import of unwanted 'experts,' the systematic strangulation of Indian scholarship and art and culture are not real politics for them. Some strange incredible faith has persuaded them to the fond belief that it is not their job. Their job is to lecture in lyric strain the worn-out platitudes of generations and ages that have been dead and gone.

The Congress
Tradition

There was once a tradition of national service which made it essential for a public worker to know his case. That tradition pioneered and founded the Congress. To-day that tradition has almost evaporated. And, it is the most difficult thing in the world to persuade quite an appreciable number of politicians to realise the most rudimentary political aspects of the movement for national advancement in art. The case is not looked at. If it is, it is looked at with scorn and left entirely unstudied. The consequent national set-back and the wastage of the efforts of national workers can be easily imagined.

National Responsibilities
Of The Film

Srimati Sarojini has, again referred this week to the "Film in National Life." Has any of the politicians who grace the cinemas at opening ceremonies and offer their certifying lectures studied the case from the point of view essentially of national advancement?

Political
Recognition

If Srimati Sarojini can persuade the political recognition of the fact that there are many intellectual, artistic and cultural activities that have no direct political vote or financial value that lead—more effectively than the ballot-box—to national advancement, that need nation-wide attention, much of the fashionable habit of abstract argument would yield place to practical programmes of national achievement. In dreams, Srimati Sarojini citing Yeats observed, begin the responsibilities of the artists. The politicians have hitherto seen the dream-side of the picture. They have overlooked or not known the responsibility-side—either their own or the artists'. Will Srimati Sarojini educate both to know their national responsibilities?

Ketkar Sets
New Fashion

Syt. K. R. Ketkar has set a new fashion. He does not arrange socials and receptions for well-known and successful artists. He helps poor and unknown artists—people who really need help and attention. For more than twenty years, Syt. Ketkar has maintained his Art Institute. Many distinguished artists, once poor and unknown, have benefitted by his educational enterprise. And, he has shown by the most unconventional method but none the less effectively that the 2,250 art students that received training from the Institute have been able to maintain themselves. He has thus achieved the incredible. Is not art, as a pious convention with the "advanced" as well as the orthodox educationist, considered too trifling to be thought of either as vocational or even academic?

Our Educationists
Omit Art

No educationist eager to minimise academic education, unemployment, eager to substitute, technical and vocational education has yet cared to examine the technical and vocational aspects of art, its national economic importance, its possibilities for reducing unemployment, for increasing the finish and salesmanship of national produce, for exploring the national genius for design, colour and craftsmanship.

University
Prize For Design

A welcome but strange announcement from the Bombay University offers prizes to the best designs in textile. The award of prizes is welcome. But the strange part of it is that the names of the adjudicating committee remain an unknown quantity. It is to be hoped that they will not be recruited from its Chemical Department or from those who weekly lecture on 'sari' designs and the 'gorgeous' aspects 'Oriental' drapery, as the West sees it.

Organise
Opposition

Syt. Ketkar has voiced the demand for University recognition of art. Evidently, Syt. Ketkar does not know the Bombay University. He seems to be equally unfamiliar with the procedure that would prove effective. He should organise artists to withhold support from those who do not vote for art in the University. He should, if he is in earnest, be prepared even to organise opposition against those representatives in the University who promise much but do nothing except offer hospitality to imported "experts" from Germany to Japan.

OPEN AIR SCHOOL

As A Step Toward General School Reform

(By DR. H. SAHRHAGE.)

In many lands, open air school movements have been started, based on considerations of maintaining a standard of health in the schools, and in every case the fundamental motives and aims have been the same; i.e., to bring up the nation to the highest state of bodily, spiritual, and social efficiency. A long road lies between the first Congress, held in Paris in 1922, the second in Brussels in 1931, and this third Congress to be held in Germany,—a road beset with struggles, not only for school hygiene, but also for a rightly understood attitude toward school education in general.

When the doctors began their efforts to take sickly and ailing children out of the "unhealthy atmosphere of the School-room", and to place them under their own personal surveillance, educators had long been at work among the school-teachers to do away with the old-fashioned school methods, which with their over-emphasized intellectualism were threatening to make out of the schools nests dreary book-worms. The Rural Educational Homes have existed in Germany since 1901, Forest Schools since 1913. Their development, to be sure, was interrupted by the War, but was resumed immediately thereafter with re-doubled deal, when the physical and mental decay especially among the youth of the large cities, was seen, and when it was realized that medical treatment along would not remedy this condition. Education, as well as social aid was required; for the decisive factor in the process of healing is the will and the wish to be cured.

Co-operation Between Doctors And Teachers

Cognizance of this truth led as the Brussels Congress to a systematic plan of co-operation between doctors and teachers. The open air schools, however, were still considered in a category of "special" schools, whose boy and girl scholars were recruted from the regular schools when designated by the doctors as being particularly in need of coming under the tutelage of a teacher versed in the care of backward or physically ailing children. In so far as these institutions, in their curriculums and methods of instruction, substitute for the traditional, scholastic theory, actual practice and experiment, reducing the volume of subjects to be studied, and directing the course of study along lines of more practical use in life including also sport and games, household and garden work, long walks for Nature observation, the study of racial and national questions, and participation in national festivals and similar events they are doing what is in effect the equivalent of demanding a reform of the school system as a whole. The sessions of the Congress resulted in extending the functions of open air schools to include healthy children as well as ailing ones. The Congress also demanded that the scope of these schools be made to include every kind of school, leaving the form and detail of putting the plan into operation until the coming Congress in Germany

Progress Of Movement In Germany

It was not merely accidental that Germany was chosen for this third Congress, for the reason that here the transition was already in full swing. At Brussels I represented the Rural Boarding School movement in Germany, which had made considerable progress after the War on account of the miserable condition of health and morals prevalent among German young people, and grew to large proportions as a reaction against the disruptive influences which were at work in city and nation The Rural Boarding School takes entire classes from the regular schools, escorted by their teachers, into the country where they work and study together. At that Congress (1931) I emphasized the fact that "according to its location, the pedagogical point of view of the Rural Boarding School changes materially from that of the city school and therefore has lasting effects upon the conduct of the latter." In this point, I found that I was in agreement with the leader of the German delegation, Director Triebold, who transmitted the Reich's invitation to the third Congress of which he is to be Secretary-General.

It must be the earnest wish of all of us to bring the open air school, out of its limited capacity as an institution for sickly children only, and to open it to all scholars of the regular schools In emphasising the Rural Boarding Schools I do not wish to overestimate their worth as against other forms of open air school. They are simply part of a general scheme, in which the others also play their part. The Congress programme at Bielefeld and Hannovery describes "Open Air Schools as Special Schools for Weakly and Sickly, but otherwise Capable Children" and discusses the progress of the movement in various countries. The theme has been enlarged to read, 'The Open Air School as a Step toward General School Reform" and applications to attend the Congress may be made to Secretary-General Director Karl Triebold, Bielefeld-Schildesche, Plass Str 34, who will also gladly upon request furnish anyone interested with the International Committee for Open Air Schools' Magazine, of which eight numbers have already appeared, free of charge.

England's first illuminated petrol driven bus made its appearance at Morecambe at the beginning of this month. It has been fitted with its own electric generator and the illuminations consist of 787 coloured lights.

(By Air Mail).

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Is Marriage A Necessity

For The Advancement Of Human Happiness?

(BY DICKS.)

Marriage, as everyone knows, is one of the oldest institutions of civilisation.

In olden days marriage was said to be made in Heaven. I think it is still made in Heaven, in the sense that it is still something sacred—a great mystery and a great necessity lying at the foundation of human existence, in morality and happiness.

While to-day we may repudiate the idea that marriage is the woman's only goal, that it is the one prize in a woman's life which if missed makes her life a failure, it is still true that woman is made to love and be loved. Marriage and maternity are her natural destiny.

Downe has rightly said that "Sex, love and marriage are not an accident in life but a universal Law. Between atom and atom there is a fixed and mutual attraction. The iron and the loadstone meet and cling. There are male and female veins even in mines. Suns wed their stars and draw them through the deeps of Heaven. Bird links to a bird and beast with beast."

Cynics may declare "Oh you have just got to open the daily newspaper and read about the number of divorces,—and there is the answer to all your talk about marriage being a necessity to human happiness".

But just pause and consider how many happy marriages there must be to every divorce that one reads about in the papers. The papers don't write glaring headlines and columns on columns about happy marriages. No! it certainly would not pay them! The public does not want anything so commonplace as an account of marital bliss.

Now, marriage in itself is not a necessity to human happiness but a true marriage is. And a true marriage is not merely a union,—it is a blending of personalities, a fusion of souls which has no parallel among other relations however intimate and tender they may be.

TRUE LOVE

Prof. Mahaffy very properly says that "true love is a bond of intellect to intellect; of heart to heart, of soul to soul, of life to life; all springing from that which is greatest in our human constitution—a free intelligent will. If this love is absent, jewels and gold will not make up for its loss. If it be present the home may be lovely and the path somewhat difficult, but the bliss of paradise will pervade the spot."

I have not the old fashioned prejudice against women with careers. On the contrary, I think women have a right to live their own lives just as much as men have. If they prefer to work and be independent, it is entirely their own business and no hard and fast rules can be laid down. There is, indeed, no reason why marriage and career cannot be successfully combined together.

However, there is no doubt a lot of insincerity, when you hear what is called 'an old maid' talk very breezily of her career and her success and how satisfied she is with life. But if we could only look at the other side of the picture, we would probably find her sitting by the fireside with a warm shawl wrapped round her shoulders and a radio,—loneliness and heartache for the things she had missed in life, to keep her company. Compare it with a home resounding with the laughter of children and pervaded with love and complete understanding.

"Family life" says Sainte Beuve may be full of thorns and cares; but they are fruitful, all others are dry thorns.

"A Bachelor" writes, Franklin, 'cuts himself off from a great blessing for fear of some trifling annoyance. He rivals the wiseacre who secured himself against corns by amputating his leg." He goes on to say that a Bachelor is a nondescript in human society, like the odd half of a pair of shears of little use until joined to his mate.

A Chinese proverb says, "A hundred men may make an encampment but it takes a woman to make a Home!" It is she who builds and consecrates that most precious spot on this side heaven which we express in the sweet word "Home".

Freedom Of Press In Soviet Russia

(Continued from page 1)

commodity and not a means of deception. Freedom of speech and the press serves as a powerful means of strengthening the the socialist system. He who makes it his task to shatter the socialist order, to uddermine socialist property, he who plans an attempt on the inviolability of our fatherland is an enemy of the people. He will not receive a single scrap of paper, he will not cross the threshhold of a print--shop, in order to carry out his dastardly plots".

People's Amendments

From one end of the country to the other every single citizen of the USSR is trying to participate in the discussion of the draft constitution, trying to use the Freedom of speech and press and, above all, to express his joy over what is being offered to him. All the central and the provincial newspapers are showered with "Letters to the Editor", numbering tens of thousands bearing either 'Thanks to Stalin for the unparalleled draft constitution," or 'Amendments' and 'Additions'. Below we quote a few excerpts typical of the thousands received daily by the press.

Madam E. Nikonova, a lady barber from the city of Rostov-on-Don, writes: "It is difficult to find proper words to express my ideas on the new constitution. After reading the golden words in clause 122, I am convinced that there is not a single country in the world which has such a magnificent constitution. Doubtlessly we live a happier and better life and women enjoy nowhere such wide rights as we do in the USSR."

A prisoner, K. P. Krestinin, writes: "It is soon going to be year that I am serving my term in the correction home (prison). This will be a great lesson to me. I wholeheartedly greet the new Constitution. This Constitution gives the right of labour to each citizen of the USSR. In our country there is no unemployment, capitalism is destroyed, crime is decreasing rapidly."

Protests

There are a great number of protests for people of various shades and classes against the granting of civil rights and the franchise to the clergy and former members of classes hostile to the proletariat, but there are also a number of counter-proposals coming from the population expressing the idea "the state and the proletarian class is strong enough to stand on its own and, therefore, it is not afraid of the already disarmed and weakened enemy." A number of safe and sound voices say: "We welcome those of our former opponents who have repented and who will now work honestly with us."

Saying It With Song

In a comparatively short time the happiness caused by the new draft Constitution has gone deep into the masses of the people and has conquered their hearts. This can well be illustrated by the fact that a great number of poems and songs have been composed in praise of the Constitution, as well as music, and what is most interesting of all is that it has become a subject for a great number of "Chestushkas" (folk songs). These "Chestushkas" are composed by men and women on the fields and the most popular of them have spread from lip to lip over the country. They are seldom written down. Formerly "Chestushkas" were used to carry on much anti-Tzarist propaganda coming from the peasantry. Here are the words of some of the couplets of a "Chestushka" sung in honour of the new Constitution. In probing the heart of the Russian peasant we will be viewing the reaction of the overwhelming majority of the Soviet population:

"Hoe the millet in the field;
It heads out day by day;
The right to learning now is mine;
No one can snatch away. . . .

'Over the farm an equal breeze;
Blows on all and one;
Now the Chuvash is for me;
Like my mother's son. . .

"Where do we get the happy looks?
You see across our land?
You never saw them under the Tsar;
Nor on a foreign strand;

"Grandpa slides down from the stove;
Lager with attention.
Wants to read with his own eyes;
All about the pension. . .

"Let the balalaikas ring;
Raise anew the chorus
Isn't it a happy thing—
The road that lies before us."

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Divorce Centre Of America Becomes Marriage Capital

"The biggest little city in the world," Reno, Nevada, which long ago made a major industry of marital misery, raised a municipal eyebrow last week. Marriages, for the second consecutive month, had broken all records; at the same time the divorce business slumped. Marriages, 889; divorces, 279.

But the eyebrow did not remain up long. It is hard to surprize Reno. The little desert city is so accustomed to the unaccustomed, so gaited to the fast tempo maintained by the heart-hurt who enter its borders to forget, that the unusual has become commonplace.

It was no surprise to Reno, although it may have been to the nation, that its new marriages exceeded its new divorces. That is an old story. Few realize, however, that its marriage-mill always has turned out a greater volume than its divorce-mill. Last year, for instance, there were 6,054 marriages to 3,088 divorces; in 1934, 5,629 to 2,920; in 1933, 4,601 to 2,438; in 1932, 4,519 to 3,162.

Two dollars laid on the counter will buy a marriage-licence for any couple who are eligible, and they can get married at once. That is why hundreds pour into Reno from other States that have time restrictions. And Reno's new divorces, leaping from marriage to marriage, run the figures higher.

Marriage Centre

Thus Reno can say that if it is the divorce centre of the nation, with thirty or forty times as many divorces per thousand of population as other cities, it also is the "marriage capital," with a rate ranging from three to thirty-five times higher per thousand than other cities can boast. In 1932, Nevada had 76.2 marriages per thousand of population, and 42.89 divorces per thousand. The marriage figures for New York in that year were 8.1 per thousand of population; for California, 7.3; for Florida, 10.

Reno Suffers Slump In Its Major Industry Of Marital Misery

The newcomer seeking legal freedom in Reno usually is a woman; it is more convenient for "Mrs." than for "Mr." to spend the required six weeks there. She finds it a clean, busy place occupying a fertile strip in the desert ten miles from the California border. At her disposal is the fastest divorce-mill in the country, doing an annual business estimated at between dolls. 3,000,000 and dolls. 4,000,000.

The mill got its real start back in 1915 when the six months' residence requirement was reinstated after a three-year lapse. Then, in 1927, it was reduced to three months, and business boomed.

In 1931, Arkansas and Idaho, anxious to grab a share of Reno's rich harvest, reduced their residence terms to three months. Nevada, fighting to keep her own, slashed the term to six weeks.

Reno benefited at once. As the news swept the nation hundreds of harried husbands and wives began packing bags. From March, when the new law went into effect, until the following January, every train crossing the desert brought its quota of divorce-seekers. Checking up at the end of a golden year, Reno found that it had broken all records with 4,745 decrees.

The newcomer hears all about this as she patiently waits for forty-two days to pass till she can get her decree and go home. To while away the time she may visit one of the dude ranches near town, or dance and gamble in one of many places. As a precaution, her lawyer has advised her to arrange with some one who can swear that she has been a resident for six weeks.

She may live simply or expensively, as she chooses. Her divorce may cost as high as dolls. 2,000 or as low as dolls. 50. The actual hearing will take little time, perhaps part of an afternoon. For an extra fee she can have it held in chambers; this is even quicker. If the case is not contested, the defendant can be represented for a fee of dolls. 50. Mental cruelty is the usual charge.

Valid Decree ?

But just now good is a Reno decree? It may be considered valid, or it may not depending upon the State in which counter-action may be brought. But it is good in Nevada, and that is why many couples, virtually exiled from their own States, stay on there. Many a man who hurried out to Reno, hurried back with a decree and remarried has found out:

1. His first wife may quash the decree.

2. His second wife may annul their marriage on the ground that he never was divorced.

Only last week, in New York City, Surogate James A. Foley ruled that the Reno divorce obtained by the late Frank C. Hart, oil operator, was invalid. He recognized the first Mrs. Hart as the legal widow. The second Mrs. Hart burst into tears.

In a previous case a Boston man obtained a Reno divorce with the consent of his wife. He remarried, had two children, and died. His first wife brought action to be recognized as the legal widow and heir on the ground that her husband never had been a bona-fide resident of Nevada, and that the divorce was of fraudulent. Up went the case to the United States Supreme Court, and she won.

An annulment involved a Chicago man who remarried after obtaining a Reno divorce. His second wife had the marriage quashed on the ground that his divorce was illegal.

Foreign Divorces

The question of bona-fied residence has tripped many a person who obtained a foreign decree. For a time Mexican divorces were extremely popular since either or both parties could stay at home and be represented by attorneys, and a decree could be had in a few days. But Mexican divorces have been quashed so often in American courts that the demand for them has sharply decreased.

Massachusetts and New Jersey refuse to recognize divorces obtained elsewhere. South Carolina rcognizes none, issues none—only such State. In New York State there is only one ground for divorce—infidelity; other States have a dozen.

In all, there are thirty-seven legal grounds recognized in the United States, rangng from infidelity through neglect, drunkenness and non-support to the all-embracing mental cruelty. Here is a patchwork of laws which, for seventy years, various organizations have been trying to patternize by passing a Federal statute.

In Florida and Vermont suit may be brought on the ground of habitual temper. New Mexico recognizes incompatibility as a cause of action; in Delaware a wife may bring suit for inability to support. New Hampshire and Tennessee, recognizing the husband's right to decide the place of domicile, will grant him a divorce if his wife refuses to follow him.

"Intolerable indignity" may be cited in some States; others view drunkenness (with certain qualifications) as a cause; in sixteen States a wife may sue for non-support. Connecticut and Vermont will issue a decre seven years after a spouse has disappeared.

Wyoming recognizes twelve grounds for divorce. Incidentally, this State, as few realize, soars far beyond Nevada in the number of divorces per thousand marriages. In 1932, the last year for which the United States Department of Commerce issued figures, Nevada had 563 divorces for each 1,000 marriages, while Wyoming had 770. The actual number of marriages in Wyoming was 777 and there were 598 divorces. Last year the State made divorce even easier by slashing its residence requirement from one year to sixty days.

Remarriage Bans

As varied as the grounds for action recognized by the several States are the restrictions placed upon remarriage. In California a person must wait a year after the interlocutiry decree is issued.

In some other States the term is reduced to three or four months. In Texas a judge may restrain the defendant from remarrying for five years. A Mississippi judge may restrain a defendant from ever remarrying. South Dakota refuses to permit an adulterer to remarry during the expouse's lifetime.

An examination of divorce statistics in the United States shows that the rate climbed almost without a break from 1887 to 1930, when there was a sharp drop. In 1887, 27,919 decrees were granted. From that year on the number climbed steadily until, in 1914, it passed the 100,000 mark. In 1929 it jumped to 201,468. But 1930 showed a drop to 191,591—accepted as another evidence of the depression—and 1931 saw a further decrease to 183,664. Final government figures for 1932 revealed a reduction of more than 23,000. The total was 160,338.—"Literary Digest."

The umpire at the Saturday afternoon match didn't know much about cricket, but he wouldn't stand any nonsense. The first ball hit the batsman's pads.

"Out!" roared the umpire, walking up o him.

"Out—what for?"

"All the afternoon," replied the umpire.

IN the spring-tide of your life you work long and hard to give comfort and happiness to your family, thinking little of what's to come. Yet the spring withers into autumn and then comes bleak winter when suddenly you are called away from this life. "The bread-winner's gone" your family wails in anguish. But if you are wise you should make adequate provision for their "bread" through our Provident Protection Scheme which will take good care of them.

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A PAGE ABOUT WOMEN

Dr. (Mrs.) **Durgabai Vazalwar, M.B.B.S., wife of Mr. Anantrao, Vazalwar, LLM., Advocate, Nagpur, and daughter of Rajyabhushan Shrinivasrao Dravid, ex-Judge, Indore, sailed for Dublin for higher medical studies a week ago.**

ZULU WOMAN IS 113

Recalls 1828 Event—Walks 5 Miles To Census Office

One of the "finds" of the census officer was a 113-year-old native woman living in the Zwartkop Location near Maritzburg, Natal. And her old-aged claim was proven

The old woman walked five miles to where the census officer carried out his enumeration, and when asked her age said that when Chaka, the famous Zulu king died (1828) she was old enough to understand what was meant by the news of his death.

The census officer was doubtful of the accuracy of her claim, and the chief of the tribe was called upon to produce the oldest inhabitant of the location to give evidence as to the woman's age.

An old man walking with the aid of sticks appeared and the woman laughed. "He was only a child when I was a married woman with children," she said. From investigation of the old man's age it was possible to compute it at 90, and he readily admitted that when he was a toddler she was a young mother.

Milady's Toilet

Cleansing The Face: Some Simple Suggestions

Give your face a daily cleansing and a gentle massage and you will be surprised at your own fresh and youthful look.

Most Indian women, due perhaps to the climatic conditions prevailing in India, believe that there is nothing so good as a thorough washing of the face with soap and water. Soap and water do their own work but cannot do the work of a good cleansing cream which percolates through the pores and brings to the surface the dirt and grime lodged in them and which cannot be seen by the naked eye.

If you want to give your face a thorough over-hauling, get a small magnifying mirror, and study your face; note the enlarged pores; the black heads; and blemishes mostly due to exposure to sun and air. Brush your hair right back and tie it up so that it does not fall on your face. Take a generous amount of any recognised cleansing cream and smear it all over your face. Gently rub it in with the finger tips and wipe it off. Then apply a second coating and this time gently massage it. Never massage downwards or inwards but always upwards and outwards from the chin along the jaw line to the ears. A circular movement round the eyes beginning from just above the nose, along the eyebrows down to the lower eye-lids and round again 5 to 6 times. Massage round the eyes must be done very gently with the finger tips, the skin under the eyes must not be stretched—Wipe off gently with tissues.

If the skin happens to be more on the dry side, massage with a rich nourishing cream. Then apply astringent lotion to tighten the skin and close the pores, pat it into the face with cotton wool and let it dry.

Apply a powder base or foundation cream and you are ready for your make-up.

WOMAN THROUGH MAN'S EYES

A beautiful and chaste woman is the perfect workmanship of God, the true glory of angels, the rare miracle of earth, and the sole wonder of the world.—HERMES.

* * * *

Kindness in women, not their beauteous looks, shall win my love.—SHAKESPEARE.

* * * *

Men are women's play things, woman is the devil's.—VICTOR HUGO.

* * * *

She is not made to the admiration of all, but the happiness of one.—BURKE.

* * * *

Modern woman cannot get away from love. She is new woman.—MUSSOLINI.

* * * *

O woman, you are not merely the handwork of God, but also of men; these are ever endowing you with beauty from their own hearts..... .....you are one-half woman and one-half dream.—RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

Dr. Miss Shantabai Saptarishi, M.B.B.S., daughter of the well-known Ahmednagar Nationalist leader Sjt. Chintaman Mohoniraj alias Nanasaheb Saptarishi, sailed on Saturday the 12th inst. to prosecute her further studies in Surgery and prepare herself for the F.R.C.S. in England. Having matriculated at the early age of fifteen, Miss Shantabai stood first in the Bombay University at the final M.B.B.S. Examination.

MEXICAN WOMEN SEEK TAX ON UNMARRIED MEN

"Marry or pay taxes" is the proposal confronting Mexican bachelors.

Twenty women have filed a petition with Congress to tax all unmarried men 30 years or older 5 per cent of their annual income. The petition declares the tax would provide three benefits:

1. The population would be greatly increased.

2. If Mexicans married young, development of the country's natural resources would be accomplished more quickly.

3. Crime would decrease for wives would keep their husbands at home and out of trouble.

The women's delegation has proposed that the tax be used to help younger men get married, construct maternity hospitals and build women's homes. Congress is to consider the proposal at its September session.

HAS 20 CHILDREN IN 20 YEARS

A 39-year-old Summerside (Charlottetown) mother gave birth to her 20th child on August 12. A 9½ pound boy was born to Mrs. Bernard Gillis her 20th child since her marriage little more than 20 years ago.

KISS TO WIFE COSTS $14.50

The Westport (Connecticut) town court was richer by 15.40 dollars because Norman Horowitz, 30, of New York City, kissed his wife.

The New Yorker was arrested after his car swerved out of line as he bent over to kiss his wife. The couple were riding to Worcester, Mass.

Horowitz pleaded guilty to a charge of violating the rules of the road and was fined 5 dollar and costs of 10.40 dollars by Judge McMahon.

ALIMONY ARREARS WILL BE PAID BY YEAR 2001

Supreme Court Justice George E. Brower has ordered Samuel Cline, Solicitor of Brooklyn, to pay his estranged wife back alimony of 3,382 dollars at the rate of one dollar a week.

At that rate, Cline will be all paid up at the end of 65 years approximately.

ART IN INDUSTRY

Woman Wins Highly Valued Medal

Mrs Ellen Dunlap Hopkins, who founded the New York School of Applied Design for Women in 1892 and who is still its director, has won the Michael Friedsam gold medal awarded to "an individual who has contributed in the greatest degree toward the development of art in industry."

The announcement is made by Leon V. Solon, secretary of the Architectural League of New York. The league has presented the medal on behalf of the late Colonel Michael Friedsam every year since 1924. Mrs. Hopkins is the first woman to receive the award. In the citation Mrs. Hopkins is described thus:

"Courageous leader in the education of women, student of the arts and friend of artists; firm believer in the gospel of work as an asset toward culture and in productive employment as an asset toward citizenship; sympathetic teacher of young designers destined to improve by their work and their ideas the standards of art in industry; devout adherent of the belief that the might of fine design will make the right of successful industrial art."

Mrs. Hopkins, in an interview expressed particular pleasure that the league should have given the award to a woman. She always maintained that "there is no sex in genius."

She said she had founded her school the pioneer industrial school for women, because she realized that the reason women were not "at the top of the pile" was because they had never been sufficiently educated. She also believes that girls should have vocational training.

"A woman with no training," she said "is of no use for anything but an ideal cousin."

The Friedsam medal was won last year by the late Professor Charles Richards, one of the founders of the New York Museum of Science and Industry. Others who have won it are Henry W. Kent, George G. Booth, Albert Blum, V. F. Von Lossberg, Richard F. Bach, Giles Whiting, Frederick Goudy, Frederick Carder, Harry Wearne, Leon V. Solon and Henry Creange.

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STILL THEY REQUIRE CARE

A Plea For After-Care Colonies For T. B. Patients

(By Amiya Jiban Mukerjee)

"Mr. Mukerjee," Mr. Mac's pale, tired lips quivered as he spoke to me, "Nobody has time for us".

I knew what it meant to be deserted by the best friends, to be a burden of the society with all our talents and qualifications, to be treated most unkindly by the nearest and dearest ones when we badly needed consolation, sympathy, help, care, affection from them to soothe our wounds, both physical and mental.

Mr. Mac., a comparatively new patient in a Sanatorium, afflicted with that terribly romantic disease, tuberculosis, was telling me the history of his illness. Being an intelligent and thoughtful man, it had not been very difficult on his part to realise the actual situation he was in, and the problems of his future.

I followed the details of the tale of his woe either with indifference or with attention, but all the time, although I was keeping absolutely quiet, I could feel with every nerve of my body what agony poor Mr. Mac. was passing through. He was a married man with three or four children. If he could not get his health back he did not know what would happen to those poor souls. The problems of a consumptive are many-sided. To speak of the treatment of this disease, it not only causes a heavy drainage of money, but brings about anything but a radical cure. The patients are asked to take proper rest and lead a strictly regulated life for an indefinite period of time after they are discharged from the sanatoriums, but when they go back to the society, to the world of activities, they have to get at once busy, to forget the advice of the doctors under strange circumstances, with the result that they fall more often than not a steady victim to what is called a "relapse" of the disease.

In the first place, the treatment itself takes such a long time as to exhaust the purse of a patient to the last pie—and he is only too lucky if he is not in the meantime over head and ears in debt. When he is discharged he at once finds himself in the grip of terrible wants. Not only he will have to maintain himself but there is also the burden of the whole family which is to be looked after by him. The poor man either joins his former work or gets mad to find out a new job for him. But the strain may be too much, the surroundings miserably unhygienic, and all attempts to rally upset. At last reappear his dark days with still greater violence.

Outward Appearances Misleading

Then, there may be other difficulties with other patients. Very often after the sanatorium treatment a patient looks very healthy —although his lung-condition may be yet far from completely satisfactory. From his outward appearance (which is almost always deceptive) his friends and relatives will make sure that he is not only simply "out of danger", but that he is perfectly cured. They wouldn't allow him to take rest or any extra-precaution for his health which to them would be quite unnecessary, even ludicrous. When he will hesitate to lift a heavy weight or to take a long walk or to do any exertion, he will not only be ridiculed by all, but will actually lose the last grain of sympathy of everyone. He will be called a coward, an idler; from the frying pan of tuberculosis he will have his place in no time into the fire of neurasthenia; being altogether a round man in a square hole his position will be more and more precarious in the midst of too many misunderstandings of various natures.

With some cases, nay, with the majority, the danger comes from another direction. A patient who has undergone sanatorium treatment and has been branded as a consumptive, is nothing short of an out-cast in the society. His very sight causes terror in the minds of the people, his presence is unwelcome in almost every house, his movements are constantly watched with suspicion, his company creates an unpleasant atmosphere of passing whispers from one lip to another. Just now I don't feel inclined to discuss here how infection really takes place in various ways, because the subject may be left aside for the time being, but I like to mention this much that a sanatorium—returned patient is sometimes wronged practically without any reason or justice whatsoever. No body cares to know the truth whether a sanatorium-returned patient may be really responsible or not for spreading infection even when his disease is arrested and he honestly adheres to what he specially learnt in a sanatorium as to how he should take care of himself and of others. And you can very well imagine a helpless consumptive in such environments and the inevitable consequences.

Unfortunate Mental Reactions

Again, sometimes a patient has to pay the penalty of his own folly —you may call it so if you will. His prolonged detention in a sanatorium has an unfavourable reaction in his mind and as soon as he leaves it he is allured to lead a normal life with other healthy people. The patient, if he happens to be a student, will in all probability be eager to join his college—seldom knowing what mischief the exertions and excitements of a college life might do him at that moment. Some patients, on the other hand, will be frequenting cinemas and theatre houses with greater zeal. And so on. No sooner does a patient step into the charming, busy outside world from the dull sanatorium life than he loses all control upon himself. Very likely he will quite innocently over-enjoy himself only to meet his doom sooner or later. And if a patient has to court such set-backs repeatedly, the cup of his misery is full to the brim—each relapse leaving on him worse marks of mischief—physically, mentally, financially.

So, to make the treatment a success, the after-care of a patient who has been discharged from a sanatorium in a very improved condition (mind, but not "cured")—is indispensable We will presently see how best the after-care of a patient can be carried on to safeguard him against a speedy break-down of his regained health.

Now, what is really needed is a colony for the convalescent patients which is technically call'ed an "After-care colony". In western countries establishment of after-care colonies plays an important part in the anti-tuberculosis activities, and there is no reason why the movement should not be set afoot in our country without the least delay in view of the gravity of the situation. Let me add here that there is not a single after-care colony worth its name in our country. Some time ago an after-care colony was started on a small scale by the authorities of the Arogyavaram T. B. Sanatorium in South India, but it seems its progress has not been very satisfactory.

The object, in brief, of an after care colony will be to give shelter to a convalescent patient till he has been able to complete his recovery or is in a fit condition to bear the strains of a normal life as far as practicable. Various kinds of works will be given him which he will do according to his own capacity under medical guidance, and thus gradually get accustomed to a more strenuous life. The atmosphere of a colony will be in every way favourable to a patient for both his body and mind.

Of course, a patient who is quite well-off from a pecuniary point of view, whose own people are very kind, affectionate, sympathetic and considerate and who has his own strength of mind to resist some small temptation for a greater achievement and victory—doesn't require to stay in an after-care colony. The importance of a colony is to those who are less fortunate in these respects and in this wretched country who far outnumber the types of the patients previously mentioned.

But the scheme of an after care colony cannot be laid down nor can the picture of it be elaborately described in a short article like this. What I just wish here is to create a genuine interest in the mind of the public in regard to an after-care colony and just now I would only appeal to the public to take up the matter in right earnest.

Public Co-operation Needed

In fine, I would like to say that I am not writing this just for fun—to see my name printed in the page of a newspaper or to shed a few drops of crocodile tears over the misfortunes of some people. The problem has actually been so acute that a careful study of it would take one's breath away.

Some time ago I had an opportunity to talk with Dr. A. R. Mehta, the organising secretary of King George Thanksgiving (Anti-Tuberculosis) Fund and I earnestly made an appeal to him to interest himself with After-Care Colony schemes also along with other anti-tuberculosis works. I h already had some practical talks with Dr. W. G. Jones, the medical superintendent of the sanatorium I am now undergoing treatment in (Sir William Wanles T. B. Sanatorium, Miraj,)—on the possibilities of runn'ng an after-care colony near this sanatorium. But adequate funds and sincere co-operation of the public as well as the T. B. patients themselves are the chief things with which only such ideas can be transformed into reality.

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Hofmeyr's Tribute To Mahatma

Satyagraha Raised Him In World's Estimation

ITS PHILOSOPHY DEVELOPED IN S. AFRICA

India Must Make Her Own Future

Mr. Hofmeyr, the Leader of the South African Delegation, made three important speeches on Saturday: one at the lunch given by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Chairman and the Members of the Council of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, at the Orient Club; another at the Mayor's Reception at the Corporation Hall and the third at the Dinner at the Taj Mahal Hotel, given by Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, the Sheriff of Bombay; and during each of the speeches he made new points.

Touched By Mahatma's Message

At the Orient Club speech he said, he was deeply touched by the message of Mahatma Gandhi, who was held in the highest esteem and reverence by S. Africans. At the Mayor's reception, he pointed out that, it was in South Africa that Mahatma Gandhi developed the great philosophy of Satyagraha, which had done so much to raise him in the world's estimation and for which India owed a debt to S. Africa. In the Taj Mahal Hotel speech he referred to the great contribution made by India to world civilization and emphasized that India's future must be made in India by Indians themselves.

TO MEET S. AFRICAN DELEGATION

Imperial Indian Citizenship Association Gives Lunch

To meet the Hon. J. K. Hofmeyer, the leader, and the members and ladies of the South African Parliamentary Delegation, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Chairman, and the Council of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association gave a lunch at the Orient Club, Chowpatty on Saturday. A large number of prominent citizens of Bombay were present.

Sir Purshottamdas welcoming the distinguished guests recalled the visit of the last Delegation from South Africa and hoped that the visit of the present Delegation would result in speedy removal of the disabilities from which Indians in S. Africa suffered as well as in the growth of mutual good will and understanding between India and S. Africa.

MESSENGERS OF GOOD WILL

Mr. Hofmeyer, in responding to the welcome in a brilliant speech, thanked Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and the Imperial Citizenship Association for their hospitality. He said that they had come as messengers of good will not only from S. Africans but also from Indians in S. Africa. The last function they had attended prior to their departure from S Africa was a reception given by the S. African Indian National Congress. They all felt at home in India, especially when they found that India had to face at present the same dual problem of drought and flood which they often faced in S. Africa. He and the members of the Delegation were specially touched by the message they had received from Mahatma Gandhi for whom they in S. Africa had the highest respect and reverence. Mr. Hofmeyer added that he was also the bearer of a message of good will for Mahatma Gandhi from his old friend General Smuts. They hoped to see all aspects of Indian life, its poverty as well as its wealth, its unhappiness as well as its happiness, its dissatisfaction as well as its satisfaction and when they returned to their country, they hoped to be interpreters of India to their fellow-countrymen.

STOP PRESS

HURRICANE LEAVES COASTS

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.

After a night of terror the Hurricane has now left the coasts, and looks like blowing itself out over the north Atlantic. New York now has brilliant sunshine, while to southward the warning storms cones are being hauled down at signal-stations as the weather bureau reports that the disturbance is rapidly passing north-eastward.

The damage to shipping is estimated at least one million sterling, mostly in damage to small boats plying on coasts or moored in harbours.—Reuter.

WATER-SKIDDING ACROSS CHANNEL

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Towed by Speed-boat, two Londoners, Leonard Philipps and Miss Feori, water-skided across the Channel from Dover to Calais this afternoon, in 65 minutes.—Reuter.

INDIA'S FUTURE MUST BE MADE BY INDIANS

Mr. Hofmeyr On Benefits Of Indo-S. African Contact

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Hofmeyer and other members of the South African Parliamentary Delegation were entertained to a dinner at the Taj Mahal Hotel by Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, the Sheriff of Bombay on Saturday night. Covers were laid for ninety persons and many prominent citizens of Bombay were present.

Mr. C. B. Mehta proposing the toast of the guests referred to the long connection of India and S. Africa and expressed the hope that the visit of the Delegation would lead to a better understanding between the two countries and to the better treatment of Indian Nationals in S. Africa.

WHERE SATYAGRAHA ORIGINATED

Mr. Hofmeyer replying to the toast referred to the mutual benefit derived by the contact of India and S. Africa. He paid a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi, Gokhale, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Sastri and his successors as Agents of India in South Africa, and to the Indian Delegations headed by Sir Mahomed Habibullah and the late Sir Fazli Hussain respectively. It was in S. Africa that the great doctrine of Satyagraha which had done so much to raise Mahatma Gandhi and India in the estimation of the world was initiated by the former. It was also with reference to S. Africa that the great principle that good government is no substitute for self-Government for which India was fighting, was first propounded by a British Prime Minister. They had come to India to know and understand the India which had made great invaluable contribution to world civilization, the India of the Taj, of Shakuntala, of Gandhi, Tagore and Bose.

MAYOR WELCOMES HOFMEYR DELEGATION

Reciprocal Obligations Between India And S. Africa

On behalf of the City of Bombay, the Mayor publicly welcomed the Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr, the Leader and Members and ladies of the South African Parliamentary Delegation, at a Tea Party, in the Municipal Corporation Hall, on Saturday evening. Besides the members of the Municipal Corporation, a large number of distinguished citizens were also invited.

FERVENT HOPE.

After tea, in welcoming Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr and his colleagues on behalf of the City as well as himself, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, the Mayor, expressed a fervent hope that the mission of the delegation in India, will be not only full of events, but also full of pleasant memories. He had no doubt that the mission of the second delegation will be more successful than of the one which came eleven years ago. India had not been always on friendly terms with South Africa, and in the Municipal Corporation, they had, on more than one occasion, to resort to the measures of reprisals against South Africa, in which he (the speaker) himself had taken the lead. He was glad, however, to say that for the last ten years the relations between the two countries had much improved. India had given South African their best man for 15 years, viz: Mahatma Gandhi, and the visits of distinguished men and women to that country, including that of Mrs. Naidu, had brought about more cordial relations than in the past. He hoped the relations between the two countries in future will be more cordial than in the past. The delegation had come on a most auspicious day, viz: Ganpati Day, and anything that was good to be done was initiated that day. He, therefore, felt assured that the bond of friendship and goodwill would be more strongly cemented by the South African Parliamentary Delegation, which had arrived that day.

SINCERE THANKS.

Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr was then garlanded by the Mayor, also his colleagues. Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr thanked very sincerely for the welcome accorded to him and his colleagues, in the historic hall of the Municipal Corporation by the City of Bombay and said that, perhaps, he was not as good a Trade Unionist as the Mayor, as his trade union lacked solidarity. Speaking as a Minister in which he had administrative experience of municipality, he said that Municipal Service was the best field to render public service, as there concrete results were achieved sooner than in any other spheres of public service.

MUTUAL DEBTS.

Referring to the relations of India with South Africa, he said that their mission was to strengthen the bond of friendship between the two countries. South Africa owed a great deal to India, and India too owed much to South Africa. India's great man, Mahatma Gandhi, spent 15 years in South Africa that he developed a philosophy which has done so much to raise him in the world's estimation. India owed a debt to South Africa for enabling her to achieve this great thing. He appreciated the fact that there had been some misunderstanding in the past between the two countries. India had many visitors in the past, but he assured the Mayor and the citizens of Bombay that no one was more anxious to learn the problems and difficulties of India, than the members of the South African Delegation. They would welcome, therefore, any opportunity to learn the problems of India, and he assured India that they would carry with them to South Africa their message of goodwill and sympathy to that country.

The Mayor then introduced Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr to the members of the Corporation and other guests before the gathering dispersed.

Alcazar Blown Up But Rebels Hold Out

Ruined Citadel In Toledo Like Charnelhouse With Unburied, Decomposed, Bodies

An eye-witness of the blowing-up of the Alcazar Citadel in Toledo, where a number of rebels were holding out desperately for a long time, gives a graphic account of the whole incident.

The interior of the fortress presented a terrible spectacle with unburied, decomposed corpses everywhere, but the garrison including cadets, who were sons of noble houses, was undaunted. They organized a fete and even produced a typewritten Siege Paper."

Government troops, however, failed to overcome the resistance of the surviving rebels, many of whom are still manning the tumbled heaps of masonry. They launched a fierce counter-attack on the invaders, harassing them with hand-grenades and trench mortars.

REBEL LEADER'S THREAT

LISBON, September 20.

The insurgent Commander, Queipo de Llano, has made a radio appeal to all Spaniards abroad to return to Spain and spend their much-needed money within the country, under threat of their belongings being confiscated, adding that young men living abroad, who failed to return to Spain and join the nationalist movement, will be considered cowards and traitors.—Reuter.

REDUCED TO PITIABLE STRAITS

MADRID, Sept. 18

An eye witness of the blowing-up of the Alcazar Citadel declares the explosion was tremendous. Huge stones were flung into the air and crashed on roofs of houses. About a hundred insurgents including women and children took refuge in the cellar unhurt.

The siege of 61 days reduced the garrison to pitiable straits of one meal, a day, consisting of a small piece horse-flesh and a morsel of bread.

The interior of the fortress presented a terrible spectacle with unburied decomposed corpses everywhere but the garrison, including cadets who were sons of noble houses were undaunted and kept touch with the world by wireless. They organised a fete to celebrate the insurgent victory at Talavera and produced a typewritten "Siege Newspaper".—Reuter.

REBEL LOSSES

TOLEDO Sept. 19

The fighting continued until nightfall around the ruins of Alcazar, but Government troops failed to overcome the resistance of the surviving insurgents, many of whom are still manning the tumbled heaps of masonry.

It is estimated that about 100 insurgents have been killed, while Government have lost 6 killed and 12 wounded. Government troops are preparing to resume the offensive at dawn.

After the explosion, the survivors launched a fierce counter-attack harassing the invaders with grenades and trench mortars. Government troops were subsequently ordered from the ruins, after which their artillery pounded the occupied quarters with rain of shells, while their troops erected strong barricades, from where they will start a fresh attack.

An infantry offensive was presumed later in the day, in which Government appeared to make considerable advance.—Reuter.

GENEVA CONVENTION WILL BE RESPECTED

PARIS Sept. 18

The League Red-Cross Societies have announced that the Spanish Government forces and insurgents have undertaken to respect the Geneva convention and agreed to reciprocal evacuation of women and children.—Reuter.

COMPLETE FALL OF ALCAZAR NOT YET

TOLEDO, Sept. 19.

This morning Alcazar was not yet completely captured and remnants of insurgent defenders were holding out within its shattered walls. Government forces have now brought up pieces of light artillery preparatory to the final bombardment.

The fact that the second mine by Government besiegers failed to explode accounts for the lack of complete success of the initial mining.

The explosion of the first mine hurled such masses of masonry on the streets that the town appeared earthquake-stricken. A motor car which the insurgents had used as a barricade was cut into half, one part being thrown 200 yards and landing in the room of the fire station.

Only a tower and one wall of the fortress remain standing, but the cellars are still intact and insurgents from them launched a violent attack on Government troops who were awaiting the second explosion which never came.—Reuter.

(Other War Cables on Page 23.)

New York Struck By Hurricane

Widespread Panic Among People Of Eastern States:

A terrific hurricane, sweeping down at the rate of 100 miles per hour from the Atlantic over the 700 miles of coastline of North Carolina and Virginia has caused widespread panic among the people of the eastern states of the United States.

The hurricane has struck New York and thunderous seas are pounding on Long Island and New Jersey beaches, only a few miles from New York City proper.

It is estimated that 41 persons are dead and 67 are said to be missing from the eastern coast districts. Following the sinking of some fishing trawlers at the entrance to the Delaware Bay, 39 persons are missing.

TERRIBLE HAVOC WROUGHT

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.

The hurricane has struck New York. Tremendous seas are pounding on long Island and New Jersey beaches only few miles from the City. Forty-one persons are reported to be dead and 67 missing in Eastern Coast districts.

Thirty-nine are missing following the sinking of fishing trawlers at the entrance to the Delaware Bay.—Reuter.

COMMUNICATION CUT OFF

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.

As the result of the hurricane, communications with many towns have been cut off. An enormous wave is reported to have swept over Ocracoke Island, in North Carolina. The fate of 400 inhabitants is not known.

Two vessels sent out an S.O.S. that the American freighter "El Almirante" is disabled 60 miles south of Cape Hatteras, in the so-called graveyard of the Atlantic and that the "Chesapeake", a lightship, off Cape Henry, has slipped her anchor.

Coastguard cutters are rushing to their rescue in terrific seas.—Reuter.

RESTLESS NIGHT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.

With 60 miles an hour winds howling around the skyscrapers and gigantic waves lashing the coast, the city spent the night in restless anxiety.

Almost the entire Atlantic seaboard is now in the grip of one of the most violent tropical hurricanes recorded. Many island communities are completely cut off from the world by flood-tides.

The death-roll hitherto is 41, while 67 are missing. Many ships are reported missing and others in distress.—Reuter.

NO HOPE OF BETTER WEATHER

GARDEN CITY, Sept. 18.

The United States Golf Association now announce the possibility of playing the final to-morrow if the weather clears up but final decision will not be made till to-morrow morning.

The Weather Bureau says that there is no hope of better weather to-morrow. It is feared that the conditions would worsen as the hurricane centre moves North.—Reuter.

MEMBERS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN DELEGATION, WITH THEIR WIVES, WHO ARRIVED IN BOMBAY ON SATURDAY.

Landlords' Drive Against Congress

DIPLOMACY INDEED!

Br. Note To Powers Makes No Specific Mention Of R

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Mr. Eden has handed a Note to the representatives of other Locarno Powers.

The Note will not be published, but it is understood that it expresses the British desire for a general settlement and makes no specific mention of Russia.

It restates in more concrete form the British views as expounded in the recent *Communique*.—Reuter.

Mr. N. R. Kamath, B.Sc. Tech. (Bombay) who has awarded the Sir Mangaldas Scholarship as well as the Rajadhyaksha Scholarship, left last week for higher education in Technology at Manchester.

CAMPBELL-BLACK KILLED IN COLLISION

Joint-Winner Of England-Australia Air Race

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Campbell-Black, the famous airman who with Scott won the England-Australia air race last year, was fatally injured when his machine 'Miss Liverpool" which has entered for the Johannesburg air race was involved in a collision at the Speke aerodrome, Liverpool, to-day. Black died in hospital.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT.

In the words of an eye-witness Campbell Black was the victim of the "air equivalent of a pushbike collision." His machine and an airforce 'plane were taxing on the ground when the latter struck Campbell Black's and its airscrew hit the cockpit, seriously injuring Black. Neither of the 'plane was moving at over 20 miles per hour. The weather was misty; and it is believed this and the black and white colouring of Campbell Black's 'plane made it almost invisible to the airforce pilot.

WIFE LEARNS ABOUT TRAGEDY

Campbell Black's wife, actress Florence Desmond, was rehearsing a new show in London theatre, when the news of her husband's death was received.—Reuter.

U. P. Court Of Wards' Circular

Rival Candidates To Give Battle To "Socialistic Principles"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, September 19.

The following are further relevant extracts from the circular issued by the Court of Wards U. P. re: election.

"It is essential in the interests of the class which Court of Wards specially represents and of agricultural interests generally to inflict as crushing defeat as possible on the Congress with its avowed socialistic principles. To this end it is of utmost importance to avoid to the greatest extent practicable, a split in the Landlord's vote and a consequent dissipation of the voting power of the elements opposed to the Congress.

The Court has, therefore, decided to support in each constituency, candidate who (a) will actively oppose the Congress candidate and if elected, the Congress programme" (b) would have the greatest chance of success if the Court of Wards remained neutral".

Chinese Troops Asked To Quit Barracks

Extreme Tension Prevails At Fengtai: Machine-gun Fire At Peiping

PEIPING, Sept. 19.

Extreme tension prevails at Fengtai which is under the control of Japanese troops, after the trouble which arose this morning when the Japanese Commander suddenly surrounded the Chinese barracks and ordered 200 reinforcements from Peiping demanding surrender of the sentry who is alleged to have insulted a Japanese Officer and evacuation of Chinese troops from the barracks.

The latter complied marching out saluting the Japanese, while the Chinese Colonel apparently apologised to the Japanese Commander.

Machine gun fire was heard at Peiping, but the Japanese state that no casualties have occurred.—Reuter.

MARTIAL LAW

HANKOW, Sept. 19.

As a sequel to the murder of a Japanese policeman in Yoshioka, Martial Law has been proclaimed in the Japanese Concession here.—Reuter.

BASELESS ALLEGATION

No Rifle Drill By Seva Dal, Says Benares Commandant

BELGAUM, Sept. 18.

Mr. S. Wasudevarao who was the Camp Commandant of Hindustani Sevadal at Benares, writes to Samyukta Karnataka stating that the allegation made by Sir Henry Craik that the volunteers of Hindustani Sevadal were found practising rifle drill with air guns at Benares was baseless Only foot drill was practised to keep the body of the volunteers alert and to maintain discipline Even the organisers were not acquainted with the art of rifles.

'QUAKE SHOCK RECORDED

DEHRA DUN, Sept. 19.

The survey seismograph recorded an earthquake shock of great intensity this morning at 6 hours 39 minutes with its estimated epicentre about 1900 miles away.—A P.

PUNJAB GOVERNOR AND MUSLIM M.L.A's

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

The Governor of the Punjab received a deputation of Muslim members of the Central Legislature led by Sir Mohamed Yakub. The Punjab Government was represented by the Finance Member Sir Donald Boyd, The Chief Secretary and the Legal Rememberancer.

The Deputation requested the Punjab Government to file an appeal against the judgment of the Sessions Judge, Lahore, who on appeal acquitted certain accused in a case under section 297, Penal Code, known as the Pirkakusha Tomb Case.

His Excellency gave a patient hearing to the deputation and replied stating that the question would be thoroughly examined in its various aspects.—A. P.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, M.L.A. performed the opening ceremony of Minerva Fim Company's Saede-Havas (alias King John) at its premier release in Northern India at the Prince of Wales Theatre, Simla, on Saturday.

ALL QUIET IN MALAGA

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Latest reports from Malaga state that all is quiet there. The Civil Governor and Military Commander have arrived from Madrid and 2,000 Government troops are expected to-day. As far as is known in London, all British subject remaining in Malaga have now been evacuated by British cruiser "Shropshire". Only one British destroyer is remaining there.—Reuter's Special.

34 PERSONS TO DIE IN ALMEIRA

BARCELONA, Sept. 19.

Thirty-four persons have been sentenced to death by the Popular Front Tribunal at Almeira.—Reuter's Special.

"Violation Of Diplomatic Immunity"

THE HAGUE, Sept. 19.

On Government orders, the Temporary Dutch Charge d'Affaires in Madrid, has left Spain, on account of "continual violation of diplomatic immunity". It is emphasised, however, that diplomatic relations with Spain are not broken off.—Reuter.

NON-INTERVENTION IN SPAIN

International Committee To Meet To-morrow

RUGBY, September 18.

The next meeting of the International Committee for the application of the agreement on non-intervention in Spain will be held on Monday.

The Sub-committee consisting of representatives of Belgium, the United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Italy, Sweden and Russia appointed last Monday to assist the chairman in the day-to-day work of the committee held another meeting to-day and will meet again on Tuesday.—B. O. W.

Search Of Illegal Arms In Belgium

BRUSSELS, Sept. 18

A nationwide search for illegal arms and enquiries in connection with the arming of private groups are being carried out by the police. Investigations are centred especially in Brussels and Liege and Hainaut province. Homes of militant leaders of revolutionary socialist party have been visited and a number of documents seized.—Reuter.

Bedwas' Colliery Owners And S. W. M. Federation

LONDON, Sept 19

Owners of Bedwas' colliery, following a meeting with South Wales Miners' Federation, has accepted the principle of secret ballot of Bedwas' miners on the question of membership of Federation. In consequence of this, much more optimistic outlook prevails.—Reuter

ALIVE ON BARGE

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.

Thirty-four of the men missing after the sinking of a trawler in Delaware Bay were found alive on the barge two miles from shore.—Reuter's Special.

The Festival Of The Elephant-Headed God

The Ganapati festival, in honour of Ganapati or Vighneshwar, the elephant-headed son of Shiva, the Destroyer among the Hindus Trinity, commenced on Saturday and will last for ten days. Clay images of this god are made and worshipped in Hindu homes all over India and finally consigned to the river, tank or well as is most convenient. In Bombay tens of thousands of clay images of the god modeled in a bewildering variety of shapes and postures will be thrown into the Back Bay waters by Hindus during the festival week. Above are shown some of the fanciful roles assumed by the god in the hands of the modellers. In the central picture he is shown as being invoked by Shivaji, while on the left he is shown as being taken for airing in a perambulator and to the right he is depicted as "Shyamsunder" or the boy Krishna with his playmates.

Ganpati on a boating excursion on Lake Manasarovar

Vishnu greeting Ganpati with a flower garland.

THE

Bombay Samachar

A GUJERATI DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING

Single Copy One Anna

For Rates of Advertisement and Subscription apply to the Manager, "The Bombay Samachar", Red House, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Bhadarva Sud 5, 1992
Muslim: Rajjabul-Murajjab 3, 1355
Parsi: Farvardin 15, 1306
Hightide: 2-06; 12-50
Lowtide: 12-8; 12-0
Sunrise: 6h. 27m.
Sunset: 6h. 38m.

Monday, September 21.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Wednesday, September 23.

Meeting of the Indian Progressive Group at Green's at 6-30 p.m. when Prof. Vakil will talk on "The Lines on which the future Indo-British Trade Agreement should be based with special reference to the Interests of India."

MADRASEE CO-OP. HOSTEL CO-CIETY LTD., MATUNGA

The thirtieth half-yearly general meeting of the Society will be held at 9 a.m. to-day (Sunday), at the Asthika Samaj Hall Matunga.

FORT ARYA SAMAJ

At the Fort Arya Samaj (Frere Road) to-day (Sunday) Pandit Vijayshankarji will deliver a lecture on Existence of God at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

BUDDHA SOCIETY

A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. K. A. Padhye, in the Ananda Vihara, to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) on The Attitude of Bhagwat-Puran Towards Lord Buddha.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. B. B. Keskar will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. All are cordially invited to attend.

THE BILLAVAR ASSOCIATION

The 8th Death Anniversary celebration of Brahma Shri Guru Narayan Swami Parama Hamsa will be held to-day (Sunday), at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 9 Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay. Swami Dharma Theerthan will preside.

COLVALLENSES UNION

The feast of S. Francisco de Chagas, Patron of Colvalle, will be celebrated in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) followed by a social gathering in the I. L. I. Hall, Dabul.

ARYA SAMAJ MANDIR

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m. when Pandit Ayodhyaprasadji will deliver a lecture on World-wide Preaching of Vedic Religion in the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road, (Kakadwadi).

SARASWAT BRAHMAN SAMAJ, BOMBAY.

The Anniversary of the late Sir Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar will be celebrated in the Saraswat Brahman Samaj Hall (264, Charni Road, Girgaon) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) when Mr. P. B. Gothoskar will speak.

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The King of Comedy—
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
In his greatest laugh sensation
"CITY LIGHTS"
(Brand New Copy)
AN ECSTASY OF MIRTH!
Also "ST. LEGER" Race
Also All-Colour
SILLY SYMPHONY
"3 ORPHAN KITTENS"

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Two Hearts in Harmony" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

REGAL—"The Marriage of Corbal." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

ROXY—"Achhut Kanya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

CAPITOL—"City Lights" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"The Walking Dead" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"13 Hours by Air" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.

WELLINGTON—"Wamaq-Ezra" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

WEST END—"Lahari Lala" Time as usual.

GLOBE—"Jawani-Ka-Nasha" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Hot Blood" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Jivan Lata" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-45 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Savkari Pash" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

CENTRAL—"The Great Ziegfeld" Daily at 2, 6 and 10 p.m.

NOVELTY—"The Girl from Lahore." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-45 p.m.

PALACE—"Mr. Deeds Goes to Town." Time as usual.

DEATH ANNIVERSARY OF DR. ANNIE BESANT

Under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation the Death Anniversary of the late Dr. Annie Besant will be observed to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty. There will be short speeches appropriate to the occasion followed by Music. Mr. F. J. Ginwala will preside.

ALL INDIA MEDICAL LICENTIATES' ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the A.I.M.L.A., a meeting of the Bombay Medical Profession will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p. m. (S. T.) at 94 Girgaum Rd. (III Floor), Bombay 4, to record the Medical Profession's protest against the Indian Medical Council Act 1933.

QURANIC SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Quranic Society, public lectures will be delivered by Mr. Pirzade Kamaluddin on "Quran and Its Teaching" on every Sunday in the premises of the Anjuman-e-Islam High School, near Bori Bunder Station, from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Astrological Society at Saraswati Mandir, Tutorial High School, Kennedy Bridge, a public lecture will be delivered to-day (Sunday) at 5-15 p.m. by Baba Saheb Phansalkar, on "Formation of planetary position in natal horoscope leading to civil and criminal litigations with practical demonstrations

COMPOUNDERS' UNION

The First General Meeting of all the Compounders of Bombay City will be held in the Servants of India Society Hall (Near Prarthana Samaj) Sandhurst Road, Bombay, to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. Dr. R. V. Dalvi will preside.

HINDI PRACHAR

The Secretary Hindi Prachar Sabha writes:

The pracharaks and the students of the Hindi Prachar Sabha are requested to be present punctually at 3 p.m. to-day (Sunday), at the Sarojini Sadan, Congress House. Acharya Ramdevaji of Gurukul Kangadi will give a short address on "Hindustani, the National Language of India."

DAIRAT-UL-ADAB

A meeting of the Dairat-ul-Adab will be held at 6 Thomas Street Colaba Fire Brigade to-day (Sunday) near mody's flats, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

TO-DAY'S GANPATI CELEBRATIONS

LAMINGTON RD. S. G. MANDAL

8-30 p.m. 'Idol worshippers and Idol breakers' by Prabhakar H. 10 p.m. Khadilkar, Kirtan by Pilu Buva Vazudkar.

DELISLE ROAD S. G. MANDAL

10 p.m. Performance by Hind Vijaya Taruna Mela.

LALBAG S. G. MANDAL

8-30 p.m. Lecture by G. S. Phocker. 9-30 p.m. Physical feats by Maharastra Vyayam Shala.

TULSIDAS TEJPAL CHAWL S. G. MANDAL

8 a.m. Sahasravartam; 9 p.m. Social gathering of residents

ANDHRA ASSOCIATION, KALYAN

4 p.m. Lecture in English on the "Mystic quest for God; by Prof. Pratapgiri; 5 p.m. Magic.

KARNATAK SANGH BOMBAY.

3-30 p.m. Ladies Programme of Arishina Kumkum, Vocal Music by Miss Shanta Bagalwadikar; 5-30 p.m. a lecture; 9 p.m. Violin playing by Mr. K. Ganapat Rao.

HINDU SABHA MATUNGA

4 p.m. Powadas by Rashtra Shahir; G. D. Dixit; 9 p.m. Lecture on Path of civilization by S. K. Patil.

BY RASHTRA SAHIR G. D. DIXIT

4 p.m. Hindu Mahasabha, Matunga 6-30 p.m. Palan Sojpal Chawl Dadar; 9-30 p.m. Ramachandra Building Girgaon.

Y. M. H. A. G. U. MANDAL

3-30 p.m. Powada Recitation; 6-30 p.m. Public lecture by K. M. Munshi on the present political situation; 8-30 p.m. Sri Samartha Vyayam Mandir Mela Dadar.

GHATKOPAR HINDU SABHA

9 p.m. a lecture on "Vyayam Proyog", by Indulal Yagnik.

CHINCHPOKLY SARVAJANIK GANPATI UTSAV

8 p.m. a lecture on Effects of Social Reconstruction by S. S. Kavelkar.

TILAK BRIDGE NORTH GANAPATI UTSAV, DADAR

9 p.m. Pravachan by Mr. K. P. Khadilkar.

LOKAMANYA RASHTRIYA KANYA SHALA

Amrut Sidhi (some acts) Nattyachata, Dilruba, complainants against Krishna, Sitar, Jambia, Haladi Kumkum.

MYSORE ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY

Ganesh-Mangalarathi will be celebrated to-day (Sunday), at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Association Premises.

RASHTRIYA KANYASHALA

Rashtriya Kanyashala, Ganeshotsava Haladi Kunku performance will be celebrated under the presidentship of Srimati Sarojini Naidu to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. in their School Hall, (Congress House, Girgaum).

HARIBHAU BHANDARE AND GANPATI CELEBRATIONS

Capt. Haribhau Bhandare of Poona and Master Anant Vasalkar will render a variety programme of ballads, music and mimicry, in the coming Ganapati festival celebrations. Social, national and inspiring ballads will be sung regarding the life-work of leaders, such as the Congress President, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Pt. M. Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi, also the National Flag and late Babu Genu. It will be a programme of full two hours, today (Sunday), between 1-30 and 4 p.m. at Fanaswadi, (Borah Chawl) Girgaum.

SOCIETY OF N. SRA. DA PIEDADE, MAZAGON

The above Society celebrates the Feast of its august Patroness to-day (Sunday) in the Church of N. S. Da Gloria, Byculla, Solemn High Mass, Exposition, Sermon, Procession (weather permitting) and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 9-30 a.m. Rev. Fr. J. C. Ferreira will preach

After the divine service the annual general meeting of the Society will be held in the Antonio De Souza High School Hall at which Dr. J. A. Collaco will preside.

S. I. W. SOCIETY'S SANGEETHA PATHHASHALA

The monthly music concert with Principal Mahadeva Bhagavatar (Violin) and Mr. Anantarama Bhagavatar (Mridangam) will be held in the Pathhashala, Ghalla Nivas Opp. Nappoo Hall, G.I.P. Matunga, Bombay, 19, to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. The Concert is open to the public free of charge.

NORTH KANARA GOUD SARASWAT BRAHMIN CO-OP. BANK LTD.

The annual general meeting of the North Karana Goud Saraswat Brahmin Co-operative Bank Ltd., will be held at the premises of the N. K. G. S. B. Sangh to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

NIKIZ-E-VEHDEEN

The lectures of the religious teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" written by Dr. Framroze S. Chiniwala will begin in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Graham Building, Parsi Bazar Street to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

CHEMBUR HINDU COLONY GANESHOTSAV

There will be a public meeting today (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at Vinayak Bhuvan, Hindu Colony Chembur, when Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mayor of Bombay will deliver a lecture on "Old Bombay".

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of Young Men's Hindu Association Mr. K. M. Munshi will deliver a public lecture in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road, to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. on "The Present Political Situation".

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Religions and Religion" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the Hall of The United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15

THE HINDU WOMEN'S RESCUE HOME SOCIETY

The annual general meeting of the members of the Hindu Women's Rescue Home Society will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Shradhanand Anath Mahilashram of the Society at King's Circle, Matunga.

A special general meeting of the members of the Society will be held on the same day and at the same place at 4-45 p.m. (S.T.)

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The star of "NO, NO, NANETTE"
BERNICE CLAIRE
in
"TWO HEARTS IN HARMONY"
A delightful human drama with songs and comedy.

REGAL
To-day at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The Author of
"CAPTAIN BLOOD"—
RAFAEL SABATINI'S
Unusual drama of the
FRENCH REVOLUTION—
"THE MARRIAGE OF CORBAL"
with
NILS ASTHER—HAZEL TERRY—NOAH BEERY
Also "ST. LEGER" Race

Full Support To The Congress

NATIONAL CHRISTIAN PARTY'S RESOLUTION

The general meeting of the Nationalist Christian Party which was held after a lapse of two years at the People's Jinnah Hall on Saturday evening did not end uneventfully.

Trouble arose towards the end over a point of order, when a resolution affirming faith in the goal of the Indian National Congress and lending support to the Congress in the forthcoming elections, suggesting the name of Mr. Joachim Alva as a candidate, was moved. The point of order about moving the third part of the resolution was upheld by Mr. Jos. Benie, the President of the meeting.

In the annual elections to the party executive, Mr. Joachim Alva, was elected as the President and Mr. F. M. Pinto (a member of the Executive of the Congress Socialist Party) was elected as the General Secretary of the Party.

At the outset Mr. Charles Mascarenhas proposed to the Chair, Mr. Jos. Benie. Mr. Joachim Alva seconded the proposal

Mr. Jos. Benie in his presidential speech said it was very happy that the Party had again restarted its activities. He was very glad that even on a holiday so many had assembled to take part in the activities of the party. Among those who were the old workers of the party he did not see there Miss Ida Dickinson. He was looking forward to see her in their midst. Rev. Bhaskare was also not there.

It was regrettable that Mrs. Tilak, wife of Rev. Tilak, poetess and religious worker, was snatched away from their midst by death. She was the Annie Besant of the party and displayed great sagacity, moral courage and nationalism. She died at the ripe old age of 80.

He welcomed Mrs. Fernandes of Bandra in their midst

After the adoption of the annual report and accounts the yearly elections were held. The following office-bearers were elected:—

President:—Mr. Joachim Alva.

Vice-Presidents:—Miss Violet-Hari, M.A. and Mrs. S. L. Fernandes.

Gen. Secretary:—Mr. F. M. Pinto.

Assistant Secretaries:—Messrs. P. Raju and Patrick Lobo.

Treasurer:—Mr. J. F. Pinto.

Twelve members were elected to the Executive Committee.

Then the President called for any resolutions or suggestions from the members.

Mr. Charles Mascarenhas moved the following resolution:—

CO-OPERATION WITH CONGRESS.

"This meeting of the Nationalist Christian Party declares once more its faith in the National goal of Complete Independence for India and expresses its full support and co-operation to the Congress in all its activities.

"This meeting is in entire agreement with the principles enunciated in the Congress Manifesto, and assures the Congress of its full support in its election campaign.

"This meeting further recommends Mr. Joachim Alva to the Congress Parliamentary Committee for his adoption as a candidate in the forthcoming elections.

Mr. Joachim Aranha raised a point of order that the third part of the resolution could not be moved since at a previous Executive Committee meeting of the Party it was decided to postpone the question of selecting the candidate until the new Executive Committee had considered the question in all its bearings.

The point of order was supported by Mr. F. M. Pinto.

Mr. Charles Mascarenhas wanted to speak on the point of order.

But the President upheld the point of order.

MEETING DISSOLVED.

There was considerable confusion whereon a section of the audience including the Chairman, left the Hall after a formal vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. J. Arana. The meeting was dissolved. Lights and fans were switched off to add to the confusion.

Thereupon Mr. Charles Mascarenhas was duly elected to the Chair.

The new President then thanked the party for the honour and continued the business. He said they were entitled to move resolutions at a general body meeting, and the point of order was invalid.

Mr. P. Raju then moved the resolution formerly proposed by Mr. Charles Mascarennas. He said that the Executive Committee meeting referred to did allow resolutions in that meeting and the previous chairman had called upon them to bring resolutions, but in the same breath he did not allow them to move them.

The resolution was duly seconded. It was opposed by Mr. Martis on the ground that there was no notice to them on a matter of such importance.

When put to vote it was passed "nem con."

Moonje Laid Up With Bronchitis

NAGPUR, Sept. 18.

Dr. Moonje was laid up with an attack of bronchitis and asthma for the last five days and had constant temperature of 101 degrees. He appeared very weak this morning and is now improving.—A. P.

Tiger Dance Vogue During 'Onam' Festival

(From A Correspondent).

TRICHUR, Sept. 19.

Of the various entertainments in which the Malabaris take part during the 'Onam' festival that which has appealed to me most is the Tiger-dance. The mask of a panther is fixed on the face of a man and the whole body painted in bright yellow, save for the black stripes or rings to represent those of the leopard. The degree of ferocity of the man-tiger would depend upon the fancy and the skill of the painter. About half a dozen such man tigers march in a procession along the roads of the town, dancing in accompaniment to a particular kind of drum-beat. Now and again they break their continuous journey. As they halt the sticks on the drums fall with increasing speed and force and the dancers are at the best part of their action. Sometimes they visit houses of rich people and perform special dances for which they would be amply paid with cloth and money.

Altogether Tiger-dance seems to be a delightful amusement in which both the young and the old are interested alike.

INDO-GERMAN TRADE RELATIONS

Sarkar Adumbrates 'Scheme Of Reciprocity' In Lunch Given At Berlin

BERLIN, (By Air Mail).

On September 9, a lunch was given by the German Orient Verein to meet Mr. Naliniranjan Sarkar at the Hotel Esplanade. Herr Kommerzienrat Waibel was in the chair. Representatives of the Ministry of Propaganda, of the Foreign Department, Ministry of Economics, Head of the Organisation of German Industry, Head of the Organisation of Machine Builders, Director of German Steel Trust, Director of German Railways, Organisation of German Industry of Vehicles, Dr. K. L. Ganguly, representative of the Indian Chambers, Dr. Schneider of the German Orient Verein and a few other prominent businessmen of Germany were present.

Director Waibel, in welcoming Mr. Sarkar, expressed a sincere desire that the economic and cultural relations between India and Germany would grow more intensive. The German Nation appreciated very much the high cultural achievements of the Indian people, and it would be a great honour for the German industrialists, if they could be of any assistance in the Industrial development of India. He, on behalf of the entire German trade and industrial organisations assured the Indian businessmen through Mr. Sarkar, that they would be very keen and pleased to extend their economic and cultural relationship with India on a reciprocal and mutually advantageous basis. For want of proper contact, there might be misunderstandings now and then, but he assured Mr. Sarkar that they would try their very best from now to establish more contact with India and to do all that lies in their power to remove real misunderstandings, if any, from now, and they hoped that Mr. Sarkar's countrymen would also do the same.

WITH RECIPROCAL BENEFITS.

In reply Mr. Sarkar thanked the German Orient Association for the assistance they have kindly rendered to him during his stay in Berlin. He also thanked the representatives of the Government and industrial organisations for the cordial treatment which he has received here and everywhere. In the region of trade, there was much that German enterprise could do for India with reciprocal benefits to herself if German businessmen study the present market conditions on the spot and realised their opportunities. India is a debtor country and we have to meet foreign obligations, which can be done only if our exports exceed our imports by about 100 crores of rupees. Reckon the mark as Rupee and the crores as ten millions, you would see that we cannot suffer our export to decline. So on a scheme of reciprocity, there are yet opportunities for Germany to get increased market in India. He ventured three points in this connection:

(1) Increase your purchase of Indian goods and in return investigate the possibilities of furnishing us with new machinery and material for our industries and small producing concerns.

(2) Don't sweat on the beaten track, where our new enterprise is fruitful.

(3) Think of negotiations on a reciprocal basis.

He would also ask them not to ignore the value of advertising in India if they wished to sell German goods. He knew something of public life in India and the method of trade publicity, and he felt that German offers are not well advertised.

'REMEMBER SMALL PRODUCER'

His last word was 'Remember the small producer,' consider his necessities and provide for his real uplift and in all your enterprises in India go through Indians and get things done through Indians. The India will be benefited, you will be profitted.

In view of the growing political consciousness and her growing self-assertion in the economic sphere, if any institutions are to be started now for business purpose, this must be in co-operation with Indians, for absence of Indian personnel in such firm is not likely to attract required measures of support, while the presence of proper Indian element is sure to make for popularity. For expansion of trade with India not only must new methods be adopted to suit the altered circumstances, but new ideas would also be necessary, and the new directions would have to be explored. So far as the principal big industries are concerned, in many cases, the saturation point has practically been reached and there is not much room for further development now. New sources will have to be found.

Mr. Sarkar was greatly impressed by all that he has seen and understood during his brief stay in Berlin. He very much appreciated the courtesy and cordiality of the various departments of the Government and other institutions.

CONDITIONS OF INDIAN STUDENTS.

Mr. Sarkar also discussed with representative men here the condition of Indian students. He informed them that a great deal is heard in his country that the students have not been, in certain cases, perhaps, properly treated. He impressed on them the necessity of according right treatment to the Indian students to keep the relationship smooth. He was assured that, though there may be an instance here and there, the German Nation as a whole certainly has no ill-feeling against Indian students and a system might be adapted and organisations created in both countries to look after the Indian students here.

Mr. Sarkar was invited to see the big factories and towns established by the reputable firms of Siemens-Achuckert-Werke A-G. and Siemens & Halske A.-G. in Berlin-Siemensstadt. Besides showing the process of mass-production of various electrical goods and machineries, Mr. Sarkar was also shown the various welfare works that are being undertaken by the Siemens-Schuckert-Werks A.-G. and Siemens & Halske A.-G. for the benefit of their employees.

Mr. Sarkar was entertained in a lunch with the directors of both firms.—United Press.

MALTHUSIAN LAW REVERSED

T. Vijayaraghavachariar On Nazi Solicitude For Peasants

BANGALORE, (By Mail).

Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharyar, K.B.E., who is now visiting Mysore for a week gave a lecture on Agriculture and Population, at the Indian Institute of Science this evening. Sir C. V. Raman, F.R.S., Director of the Indian Institute presided.

MALTHUSIAN LAW REVERSED

Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharyar, said that the law of diminishing returns has been warded off now and that the Malthusian Law has been reversed. Malthus, for instance, predicted that famine would sooner or later set in, in the world because he considered there would come a time when the population would outstrip production. The population of the world is estimated at between 1,800 and 2,200 millions and it can safely be said that there is more food in the world than is necessary to feed that population. Production would always keep faster pace than reproduction.

Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharyar, said that it was correct to assume that a rice-growing country was generally capable of supporting a larger population than a country producing wheat and millet. But agriculture is not so important a factor in modern times from the point of view of food as it used to be. The simple reason is that as means of communication have increased the lesser has become the danger of famine. Famine in India to-day would not be as destructive as it would have been 30 years ago. The famine that can affect a country now is a famine of money and not of food. England has food stuffs stored in the country to stand her people in good stead for six weeks; she cannot be independent of other countries so far as food goes and the population of England is denser to a square mile than the population of India. Efficient means of communication enable England to support her population with good stuffs from outside.

NAZI SOLICITUDE

Why do Governments in Europe support the agriculturist? They find that men bred on farms make a strong and efficient army in times of war. With the interest taken in the agriculturist by the Government, the agriculturists themselves have begun to take their part in the Government of their country. In olden days it mattered little to the agriculturist whether his Government was democratic or of any other form. The German Government take so much interest in the landholder as to pass a law that a landholder cannot alienate his property. And the system of taking over the responsibility of the sale of the products of the agriculturist at a rate fixed by the Government seems to work well in Nazi Government.—A.P.

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Medicine charges on Cure with guarantee. Time: 9 to 12 A.M. & 5 P.M. to 9 P.M. Sunday: 9 A.M. to 12 A.M. only
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National Policy For Central Exchange Bank

London Directors Will Not Go Over Head Of Central Bank Board, Says Pochkhanawala

(From Our Own Correspondent)
LONDON, Sept. 9.
(By Air Mail).

This afternoon the Central Exchange Bank of India Limited will be formally opened at the Palmerston House in Bishopgate by Sir Firoze Khan Noon, High Commissioner for India. However, for the past three weeks there has been plenty of work for the staff though formal business will be commenced to-morrow.

DIRECTORS BUSY

Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala has installed himself firmly in one of the spacious rooms to advise the manager and the other members of the staff on the new Indian venture. Mr. J. Milne, the manager, occupying another spacious room has had plenty of work in his hand since the Bank was registered at Somerset House on August 15. Since then the London Board of Directors, Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala, Sir Atul Chatterjee, Sir Pudumji Ginwala and Mr. Carl Alfred Bendix, have met several times and taken decision on the affairs of the Bank, which are, I believe, subject to confirmation and approval of the Board of Central Bank of India, Limited.

I had a talk with Sir Sorabji yesterday afternoon. He explained to me that there are to be in addition to Mr. Bendix two more English directors. He could not reveal their names as, to use his words "I must hear from my Board in India before I release their names".

Mr. Bendix is a stock broker in the city being a member of Messrs. Haes and Sons. According to the Directory of Directors he is described as the Director of Bengal Iron Company, Limited, (Deputy Chairman). Bolivian and General Tin Trust Limited, British Industrial Corporation Limited (Vice-Chairman). In the Memorandum of Association filed by the Central Exchange Bank of India at Somerset House Mr. Bendix is described as a Banker of 53 Park Lane.

"A WARM TIME"

When the Bank begins work to-morrow six members of the staff, besides Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala, will be kept busy. The telegraphic address of the bank is Laxmibank, London. Mr. Milne assured me that the new bank has already received satisfactory business from India, Burma and Ceylon and he thinks his cashier Mr. R. D. Buckley, and Messrs. P. K. Chakravarthy, F. C. Whitley, and K. D. R. Dady, the three clerks, will "feel warm even on a wintry afternoon" owing to the heavy work that they will be called upon to do. Of course, Miss. G. Graham, the only stenographer, will be the worst victim. Incidentally Mr. Chakravarthy hails from Bengal. He is taking a B. Sc. degree in banking at the London University. Mr. Dady is full-fledged Associate of Arts of the Oxford University. He hails from Bombay. An accountant would be coming soon from India to take charge of the accounts department.

BIG GUNS AS GUESTS

Over 300 guests are expected to attend the inauguration ceremony this afternoon and to bless the venture. They will include a galaxy of prominent bankers, directors of the Big Five. The Westminster Bank will have Sir Malcolm Hogg as its representative, the Eastern Bank will honour Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala by the presence of its Chairman, Mr. J. S. Haskell. On behalf of the National Bank of India, Sir R. Langford James, the Deputy Chairman, has accepted the invitation. As I turned over the list of invitations accepted I could not help saying "Oh, all the big guns from the City are coming" and Mr. Chakravarthy assented.

However the Central Exchange Bank of India Limited has aroused some disappointment in Indian circles. It is pointed out that the local Indian directors would be in a minority as Sir Phiroz Sethna and Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala would be absentee directors. Naturally the feeling is that the Board of directors of a National concern like the Central Bank of India should have been strengthened with a strong Indian element.

NEED FOR NATIONAL POLICY

The new Indian Exchange Bank will have to face opposition from powerful vested interests and it is essential that those in responsible position, such as the directors of the bank, should adopt a national policy and outlook in directing the affairs of the new enterprise.

So far as Mr. Bendix is concerned there are those who take the view that apart from the fact that knowledge on the Stock Exchange is not enough as a qualification for a bank directorship, it should definitely be a disqualification. Of course I dare say that there must have been very good reasons for Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala and his colleagues in Bombay for the the selection of this gentleman but there are many who cannot help feeling that he would have been well advised to ensure on the board at least a majority of men who would follow a national policy in the management of the bank which we look upon as a "National" concern.

When I drew Sir Sorabji's attention to this position he assured me that the policy of the bank will be guided by the Central Bank of India, Limited., who are the owners of the Central Exchange Bank of India Limited. He gave an impression that the London Board of Directors will not be able to do anything over the head of the Board of Directors, of the Central Bank of India, Limited, who would be functioning in Bombay. Moreover I believe that either Sir Phiroz Sethna or Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala would be in London every six months. As it is, according to my information, as soon as Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala reaches India, Sir Phiroz Sethna would be leaving Bombay in October to visit London.

Sir Sorabji leaves London on the 18th instant per s.s. 'Strathmore."

AMIABLE WOLF CUB IN MYSORE ZOO

MYSORE, Sept. 16.

An interesting addition to the Mysore Zoo is a wolf cub from Puetta. He is friendly with everybody at the Zoo, including his proverbial enemy, the lamb. The Zoo authorities are making arrangements to feed the wolf and the lamb in the same room. The wolf cub plays freely with cats, dogs and lambs.—United Press.

(Continued from column 4.)

for the sake of this Big Issue. The Indian National Congress is increasingly becoming the organisational instrument of the Joint National Front against imperialist domination.

A. I. C. C. Bulletin

JOINT NATIONAL FRONT

Dr. Lohia On Jawahar's Impression Of Peoples' Feelings

Dr. Lohia, Secretary, Foreign Department of the A. I. C. C. writes:—

In inaugurating the proceedings of the All-India Congress Committee at Bombay, President Jawaharlal Nehru reviewed at length the activities of the Congress since Lucknow and the general situation in India and abroad. The impression of peoples' feelings that he had gathered during his presidential tours formed the keynote of his speech and that was the will to be free.

FACTUAL MANIFESTATIONS

Since the annual sessions of the Congress at Lucknow, four months have passed and much even in the way of concrete facts and events has happened that has deserved streamer headlines. The peasantry of the country has gathered in thousands all over the country to find its voice and feel its strength. In numerous meetings, rallies and conferences, its grievances have been given a shape and a point. Congress Agrarian Enquiry Committees in certain provinces have reported and those in others are busy finding out the excessive burdens of state taxation, the enormity of the agrarian problem and the mocking state expenditure on peasant welfare, and rent and interest charges. Meanwhile famine has ravaged Bengal and parts of the Bombay Presidency and heavy floods have swept over United Provinces. These are the factual manifestations of Peasant India.

Bans on meetings and processions have been very common, frequent interference in election campaign is reported, severe restrictions on liberty of movement are imposed, arrests for sedition and breach of peace are galore, and detentions, internment and externment are continuing in added numbers. The nation is making effective replies to this repression and a Civil Liberties Union has been formed. Preparations for elections to provincial legislatures under the new Act are in full swing and the issue of Britain versus India, as Captain Wedgewood Benn called it, is coming increasingly to the fore. Whatever the tactic adopted, the Congress has declared that it stands for "the ending of the Act." The parliamentary wing of the Congress is confident and active.

There has been noticeable in the country in the past few months a keener appraisal of the international situation. Events abroad, such as the imperialist conquest of Abyssinia, the revolt in Palestine, civil-war in Spain and the Brussels Peace Congress, have reacted on opinion here. Propaganda for opposition to India's participation in an imperialist war alongside Britain has been intensified.

The Government of India is carrying on its campaign for agricultural uplift by the use of improved seeds and pedigree bulls. In the realm of industrial development, the Government has abdicated on the two major issues that arose during the period under survey to Lancashire and the British heavy industry. Reduction of duties on goods from Lancashire was effected and the tender for construction of Howrah bridge has gone to Cleveland.

JOINT NATIONAL FRONT

These are the facts and the tendencies are still more significant. The consciousness of the clear issue between Britain versus India has increased and the various anti-imperialist groups have learnt to merge their differences

(Continued in Col. 3)

SUARES TOO GOOD FOR KID JAMES

Referee Stops Fight In Eighth Round

(By Our Boxing Correspondent)

Lovers of pugilism were treated to an exhibition of high class boxing at the Sir C. J. Hall on Friday night when Arthur Suares (Bangalore) defeated Kid James (Poona) in the eighth round. The Bangalore man carried the heavier punch and was aggressive throughout. He had Games Groggy and out on his feet in the closing stages when the referee intervened to save a gallant fighter from further punishment.

Vincent Phillips, who is a clever boxer outpointed Clary Fernandez over eighth rounds.

Gunboat Jack has challenged Arthur Suares and the pair will meet at the Sir C. J. Hall on October 9.

CHINESE TENNIS STARS IN BOMBAY

The B. E S. T. Sports Club which possesses the only indoor court in Bombay very kindly placed the same at the disposal of Mr. J. Brand who staged exhibition between Chinese and Indian players on Monday evening.

A large number of tennis enthusiasts who were impressed with the play of Mr. Gordon Lum recently were anxious to see how his young compatriots had progressed since their stay in England. They were not disappointed. The best of the bunch was W. C. Choy who was a reserve members of the Chinese Davis Cup Team this year. For one so young in years, he has the court craft of a seasoned player, his best stroke being a cunningly sliced back hand. In one brief set he always had the measure of Charanjiva—obviously short of practice.

Y. Y. Chan another who was on view is possessed of a powerful service and an effective forehand.

These exhibition games serve to improve the standard of local tennis. All the Chinese players paid a tribute to the Slazenger Ball and its use in match play is not likely to be assailed.

The following are the results:—

Yun Yan Chan beat A. G. Gupte 6—3.

Wai Chuen Choy and Chen Yih vs. J. Charanjiva and A. G. Gupte 6—6.

Wai Chuen Choy beat J. Charanjiva 6—3.

J. Charanjiva and A. G. Gupte beat Wai Chuen Choy and Chen Yih 3—6

Yun Yan Chan beat Chen Yih 6—1.

A. G. Gupte beat Wai Chuen Choy 6—5.

CALCUTTA GOLF CUP FINAL

ST. ANDREWS, Sept. 18.

In the Calcutta Golf Cup Final Doctor Lawson and Doctor Ash beat Doctor Gardinerhill and W. Slevwright by two and one.—Reuter.

U. S. AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS

GARDEN CITY, Sept. 18.

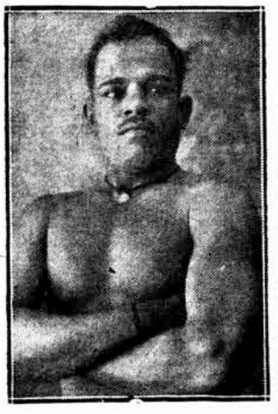
In the American Amateur Golf Championship, Mclean beat Voigt by 8 and 7. Scores: Mclean 51, Voigt 53.

Mclean was six up at the 27th hole.

Fischer beat Goodman by 2 and 1. Scores: Fischer 79, Goodman 82. Owing to the present conditions the final was postponed to Sunday.—Reuter.

King Edward was received by Kemel Ataturk, maker of Modern Turkey, when the former arrived in Istanboul during his recent holiday. Photo shows the King and Kemel Ataturk leaving at Tophane Quay, after the King's arrival in the Yacht "Nahlin."

(By Air Mail).



Mr. S. L. Wasawand of Poona has broken the record by exercising 10,000 "jorsnamaskar" continuously from 3 p.m. to 9 p.m.

INDO-JAP-TRADE TALKS

Quarrel Over Quota On Artificial Silk

SIMLA, September 19.

A stalemate appears to have set in the progress of the Indo-Japanese Trade negotiations which have come to a standstill. Pending instructions from Tokyo, there has been no formal meeting between Mr. Stewart and Mr. Yonezawa for some weeks now, since last meeting was held.

The "United Press" understands that the immediate point at issue over which the Japanese side is taking long to come to some decision relates to the artificial silk which the Government of India wants to bring under quota.

The Japanese side is understood to have opposed this proposal and insisted on maintaining the 'status quo' so that they can export artificial silk without any restriction. Although India does not produce artificial silk, some restriction on the Japanese export has been felt necessary to safeguard Indian silk industry which is being hard hit by foreign export.—United. Press.

WOES OF C. P. PEASANTS

Agricultural Distress Brings Famine In Province

NAGPUR, Sept. 19.

Grim tales of agricultural distress due to famine conditions are pouring in from all parts of the Province.

According to the Arvi correspondent of the "Maharashtra", about 400 peasants surrounded the Tahsildar's office on the 14th and urged for employment, opening famine relief works, etc.

Similar reports are being received here from Daryapur, Chandur, Sawoor, Rasoolpur (Amroati District) Mowad, Zilpanarakhed (Katol Tehsil) Tesgaon (Wardha District) and several places in Betul District.

Political circles are of the opinion that Government cannot view the situation complacently and longer. They urge famine works should be opened without the least possible delay.—United Press.

PRISONER'S BID FOR LIBERTY

Man Gets Rid Of Hand-Cuffs And Escapes From Custody

FEROZEPORE, Sept. 17.

Mystery surrounds the escape of handcuffed and fettered prisoner, named Viru, from a running train near Phus Mandi in the jurisdiction of police station Nathana in this district. The broken handcuffs and fetter were found in the compartment. The prisoner was accompanied by three constables who belonged to the Bikaner State Police and who were taking him to Patiala from Bikaner to stand his trial for stealing the horse of a Superintendent of a Police of the State.

It is stated that the prisoner asked to be allowed to go into the lavatory. When he got up, one of the fetters dropped on the floor. In the lavatory he somehow managed to get free of the handcuffs and the remaining fetter and on returning to the compartment he abruptly opened the door and jumped off the train. The cord was pulled and the alarm given, but by the time the train was stopped, the man had disappeared.

The incident is reported to have occurred in the morning. Viru is wanted in a number of cases in this district.—United Press.

Plaster model by Mr. V. V. Wagh of the statue of the late Sri Narayan Guruswamy, the illustrious Harijan saint of Kerala, whose anniversary will be publicly celebrated at 5 p.m. to-day under the auspices of the Billavar Association of Bombay at 9, Dalal Street.

BROADCAST NEWS EDITOR

Pothan Joseph Intimates Inability To Join Duty At Delhi

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

The "United Press" learns Mr. Pothan Joseph has informed the Controller of Broadcasting on return from England that he would not be able to join as News Editor of the Delhi Broadcasting Station owing to sickness in his family. This has been taken as refusal to join and the post has been declared vacant.—United Press.

THUNDER-STORMS AND RAIN IN BIHAR

Falls Occur In Gujarat And Bombay Deccan

POONA, Sept. 19.

Associated with thunder-storms there has been local rain in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Mysore and Malabar, while a few falls have occurred in Burma, West Central India, Central Provinces, North-West Frontier Province, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad and South-East Madras.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Cherrapunji, Calcutta and Jalpaiguri, two inches each; Mergui, Darjeeling, Barisal, Poona and Kodaikanal one-and-half each.

FORECAST.

Thunder-storms will be fairly widespread in the Peninsula and Burma and occur locally in Bengal, Orissa and the Central parts of the country.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 19-9-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.023 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.6 degrees 1.4 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.3 degrees 1.9 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 84 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNE

Rain in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 5.37 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 55.76 inches.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

DATED 19-9-36.

At 8-7 a. b. local time (8-46 a. m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.11 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.91 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of Moderate intensity at its origin about 1950 miles away with its epicentral region apparently in the neighbourhood of North Sumatra was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 6hrs. 38mts. (I.S.T.) on Saturday the 19th September 1936.

The Foreign Minister Mr. Eden, will leave London on Sunday by air "en route" for Geneva. The opportunity will be taken of his brief stay in the French capital for an interview with the French Premier, M. Blum, with whom it is assumed he will discuss the general European situation.

"EDUCATE the MASSES!"
"EDUCATE the MASSES!"
that alone can help to better their condition
THIS IS WHAT
'SAVKARI PASH'
SHALINI CINETONE'S
great RURAL Picture
has successfully and vividly portrayed.
Directed by:
BABURAO PAINTER
The greatest cine-craftsman India is proud of
IT'S NOW IN ITS
6th GLORIOUS WEEK
AT
MAJESTIC
Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Sat., Sun. and holidays.

ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S GATHERING

To Be Held At Hyderabad (Sind) Nov. 8-10 After Preliminary Instruction Tour

Eighth to 10th Nov., both days inclusive have been finally fixed for the All-India Children's Gathering to be held at Hyderabad (Sind)

Parties of the delegates and visitors will however leave Bombay on 1st November, and other places also on about that date, as a visit to Karachi, Sukkur Barrage, Larkhana, and Mohan—jo—Daro has also been arranged for them. They will be back from Sind on the 13th November, latest, in time for the Hindus to celebrate Divali in their own homes

The expenses, including journey fare, lodging, boarding, sightseeing, sports fees, etc., etc., will amount to about Rs 20/- for children upto 12 years and about Rs. 35/- for older boys and girls and the adults from Bombay. For persons of other places, the expenses will be proportionately less.

It may be emphasised that there is no restriction whatsoever of caste, creed, colour or sex for persons to attend this Gathering, and very nice lodging and boarding arrangements have been made at Hyderabad (Sind) and the other places of visit.

Apart from the fact that travel in itself is the best education that boys and girls can have, it may be brought to the notice of those interested that besides visiting various educational and historic places at Hyderabad and the other places in Sind, a very good programme of sports, dramatic performances, etc., etc., has also been arranged, where there will have an opportunity to show their talents and win prizes.

An exhibition of things and articles prepared by and for children will also be held at the time. And boys and girls can send things prepared by them such as paintings, embroideries, toys, paper-made things, etc., etc., to win the prizes, mentioning their age, whether boy or girl and full address The things will be returned to the owners in safe and sound condition after the function.

It is hoped ladies and gentlemen interested in this educational activity which is full of healthy entertainment and teachers of all schools will co-operate with the organisers in making the Gathering a grand success, by bringing or sending their wards and students in as a great number as possible. Further information may be had personally or by correspondence from the following persons:—

BOMBAY AND SUBURBS

Mr. M. J. Parmar and Mrs Harshada Diwanji, C/o Sharda Mandir 1st Road, Khar,—Bombay.

BHAVNAGAR AND VICINITY

Mr. Gijubhai Badheka, Shri Dakshnamurti Bal Mandir, Bhavnagar.

DELHI AND NEARABOUTS

Mr. R. Raman, Editor, "Children's News", Charka Walan, Delhi.

SIND AND THE REST OF THE PROVINCES

Dr. G. F. Lakhani and Miss. Anandi Devi Khemchand, Narayan Building, Hirabad, Hyderabad (Sind).

WOMEN'S FIRST AID CLASS IN MARATHI

Students of the First Aid Class in Marathi for women, conducted by Dr. Shridhar V. Oak, M.B.B.S., at the Industrial School for Women, Parel was examined by Dr. Mrs. C. D. Pradhan. The following are the names of successful students in their order of merit:—(1) Miss Champu Parulekar (2) Miss Rakhama Hazare (3) Mrs. Lakshmibai Amdekar (4) Miss Hansa Nagale (5) Miss Abigail Reuben (6) Miss Ruby Joseph (7) Miss Perez Nerulkar (8) Miss Sarah Samuel (9) Mrs Rubeka Moses (10) Miss Leela Lad (11) Mrs. Parvatibai Bhor.

GUIDES FOR CORONATION VISITORS

LONDON

In anticipation of the thousands of overseas visitors to London for the Coronation next, year, the London Country Council are starting classes for guides.

Anybody of over 17 of either sex is eligible for the course.

Aspiring guides will be taught the history and whereabouts of every building and place which could possibly interest tourists. They will also be taught by practical demonstration how to manage large and small crowds of sightseers.

At the end of the course they will sit for an examination. The best pupils will gain a diploma.

Major Heydeman, lecturer to travel agency guides and couriers, will take the classes at the North-Western Polytechnic, London.

NO REPLY FROM POLITICAL AGENT

(From Our Correspondent.)

DOHAD, Sept. 18.

Sjt. Balvantrai Mehta, who had arrived here yesterday by mail as a representative of Jhabua State Defence Committee appointed by All-India States Peoples' Conference at Karachi, wired to the Political Agent asking permission to see the state prisoners Sjts. Kaniyalal Vaidya, Sobhagmal Seth and Vardhichandji, who have been on hunger strike for the last eight days. It is reported he has received no reply from the Political Agent or the Council Administration at Jhabua. He has therefore been detained in Dohad upsetting his whole future programme.

Mr. R. M. Maxwell, Excise Commissioner of Bombay, who has been appointed Home Secretary to the Government of India in succession to Mr. Hallett.

PATNA BOAT DISASTER

PATNA, (By Mail).

With the subsidence of the floods in Patna, a bout disaster resulting in two deaths, is reported from the Chowk area.

It is stated that yesterday a boat containing three men, three women and four children, who were returning to their village when the flood waters had partially receded from there, was capsized.

Two children and the men and women were saved from a watery grave but the other two children were drowned.—A.P.

NEXT SATURDAY
New Theatres Ltd's.
Greatest Social Hit
"A RAMNEEK Production"
Romance and Emotions
that everybody lives through marvellously portrayed
IN
MAYA
Directed by:—
Sjt. P. BARUA
Starring:
Inimitable
JAMUNA
with P. SANYAL, AZURIE, NAWAB, K. C. DEY, NEMO
A Synthesis of ART, LIFE and TECHNIQUE!
NEXT SATURDAY!
MINERVA
TALKIES Sandhurst Rd.

HIGHLY APPRECIATED!
REAL STUNTS!
They are no Trick Photography!
Harishchandra Art Production's
Stunt Thriller
Directed by:
Mr. S. M. Yousuf
MINERVA
TALKIES Lamington Rd.
2ND GLORIOUS WEEK
Hot-Blood
or
Bharat-Ka-Lal
Starring
Indian Tarzan
CHANDRARAO Kadam
with Miss PHIROZE, Miss KHATUN, Comedian Bhagwan, SHAH NAWAZ
Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45
Sat., Sun., & Holidays at 2-45

India's Right To Raise Palestine Issue

EVERY LEAGUE MEMBER CAN QUESTION POLICY OF MANDATORY POWER

SIMLA, (By Mail.)

With reference to the disallowance of the non-official resolution and the adjournment motion on the question of Palestine, Mr. Asaf Ali, M.L.A. in course of a statement says:—

"It was after both Maulana Shaukat Ali and Syed Murtuza Sahib had failed to secure admission of their adjournment motions about the situation in Palestine that in consultation with a large number of members of the Assembly, I gave notice of a resolution in the following terms:

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor General of India to convey to the British Government and other members of the League of Nations the considered opinion of this House that inasmuch as the Palestine Mandate has completely failed, it should be terminated as soon as possible to allow the indigenous population of Palestine to manage their own affairs without any interference by outsiders."

GENERAL SUPPORT.

"My Party adopted it as one of their official resolutions, and it was subscribed by almost all the members of the Independent and Congress Nationalist Parties, and also by a good many members who belong to the unattached group. Thus, the passage of the resolution in the Assembly was beyond the shadow of a doubt. But His Excellency the Governor General has disallowed it on the ground "that it relates to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Governor General."

INDIA'S POSITION.

India is an original member of the League of Nations and a signatory to the Treaty of Versailles. Further, India pays a considerable contribution towards the maintenance of the League, and as a co-member of the League with the United Kingdom and the other 50 and odd members has as much right as any other member to express her considered opinion about all matters relating to the League. Great Britain is a Mandatory in Palestine on behalf of the League. The Palestine Arabs do not want Great Britain to coerce them and have even gone the length of breaking into an insurrection against the Mandatory power. Article XXII (4) of the Covenant of the League runs as follows:

"Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognised subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a Mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the Mandatory."

Palestine's population was one of these communities. The neighbouring communities of Syria and Mesopotamia were the other two. The French and British Mandates in the last named two countries have come to an end. But Palestine continues to be the rebellious ward of Great Britain against her will.

INDIA'S RIGHT.

As a member of the League, it is India's unquestionable right to ask the Governor General to convey the considered opinion of the representatives of the people about the whole of this affair to the League and to all the members of the League, and I fail to see how a resolution which seeks to recommend to Government to convey the Assembly's considered opinion to co-members of the League could be disallowed. I consider that the continuance of the Mandate in Palestine is a flagrant violation of Article XII of the Covenant. And I should like to say that, although the public opinion of India, as expressed in numerous resolutions passed at public meetings of all communities throughout India, as also in the exhaustive Congress communique is unmistakable and puts this question outside the category of a Muslim communal problem, large sections of Indian Muslims are particularly agitated over this question. I had addressed a question to the Government of India, which failed to elicit a satisfactory reply in the Assembly.

GOVT.'S OMISSION.

It was clear from the answer given to my question on Friday last that the Government of India had failed to invite the attention of the British Government to the danger of pursuing a policy of denying the indigenous population of Palestine the realisation of their legitimate aspirations and coercing them against their will, which policy, besides being a clear violation of Article XXII of the Covenant of the League, is bound to have disastrous repercussions throughout India. I therefore gave notice of an adjournment motion to discuss this definite matter of urgent public importance. I may also add that I had the privilege of consulting the leaders of the various parties before doing so, and I had the support of the majority, including members of the unattached group.

Owing to an impending death in the family, I was suddenly called back to Delhi, but Mr. Satyamurti kindly undertook to take up the adjournment motion which the President allowed but which was disallowed by the Governor-General.—A. P.

HISTORIC THEATRE-- "NATION'S IMMORTAL EXPRESSION"

(Continued from page 33)

ing their aspirations in music and dance.

Syt. Vasi's folk-dance was, like Srimati Enakshi Rama Rau's well-received and Srimati Sarojini rightly recognised the vigour as she said in her speech of the life in Indian villages if they were left free to develop their individualities. Syt. Vasi's folk-dance deserved the tribute.

Krishna Kumari was partnering Syt. Vasi with skill. She is a new comer to the dance stage. But she revealed a feeling absorption in movement and response to rhythm which marks her out, undoubtedly, as an artiste of great promise.

V. N. BHATKHANDE

Death Of Great Exponent Of Hindustani Music

We regret to have to announce the death early Saturday morning of Pundit Vishnu Narayan Bhatkhande. By his death India loses a great scholar and a great exponent of Indian traditions in music. Syt. Bhatkhande was in every sense of the term "self-made." Teacher and lawyer in the earlier phases of his life he dedicated it subsequently for the pioneer investigations and research in music with which his name will be associated as long as Hindustani music retains its field as a vital form of art, as the inspiring medium of creative artists.

Pundit Bhatkhande has been responsible for the many books on Hindustani music recognised as standard text-books. Books written by him are in some measure the only evidence of systematic, unbiased research and classification.

He inaugurated the First All-India Conference. He founded the Morris College of Music at Lucknow and the Madhava Sangeet Vidyalaya at Gwalior. He was consulted by the Government of Bengal when the Government some years ago, were discussing the question of introducing systematic instruction in Hindustani music.

His diaries and the records of the impressions of his interviews with famous musicians reveal the thorough investigation to which he had dedicated his life.

His funeral on Saturday was attended by some of the leading musicians and lovers of music in the City.

Music Critic Dead

Mr. V. N. Bhatkhande, the well-known Music Critic of India, whose death occurred in Bombay on Saturday evening.

"MOST TALENTED INDIAN MUSICIAN"

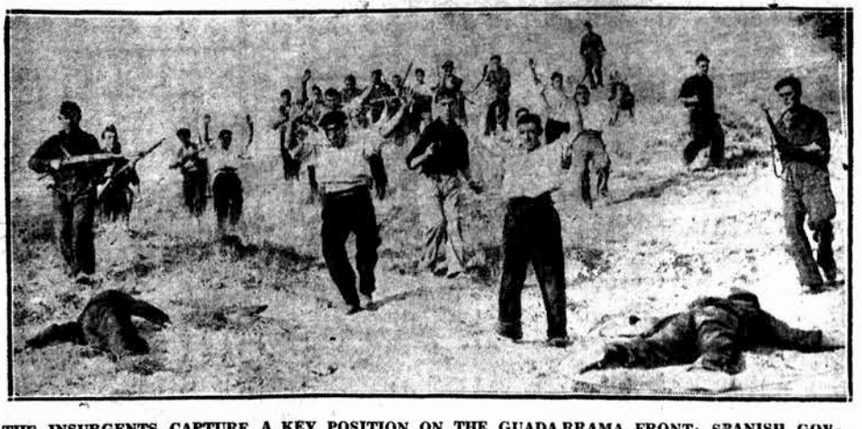
Pt. Malaviya's Tribute To Bhatkhande

(From Our Correspondent)

BENARES, Sept. 19.

The news of the death of Rao Sahib Bhatkhande at Bombay this morning is received here with sorrow. Pundit Malaviyaji said that he was deeply grieved to hear that Rao Sahib Bhatkhande has passed away. He was one of the most talented teachers of music that our motherland has produced. It will be long before his place will be filled up. His services to the cause of Indian Music are invaluable. His name, written in the simple verses in Sanskrit in which he described the formation of numeroous Ragas and Raginis will endure and will keep his memory green in the minds of generations of men, who will remember him with reverence and gratitude.

Malaviyaji is leaving toward Allahabad to-morrow, to attend the Hindu Sabha meeting and will be returning to Benares day after.



THE INSURGENTS CAPTURE A KEY POSITION ON THE GUADARRAMA FRONT: SPANISH GOVERNMENT TROOPS PHOTOGRAPHED IN THE ACT OF SURRENDERING TO REBEL RIFLEMEN WHO HAVE JUST REACHED A HILL-TOP AT SOMOSIERRA.

War photography could hardly show a more amazing example of a dramatic moment caught by the camera on a battlefield than that reproduced on this page. A note supplied with it states that it was taken when the insurgents carried out a successful attack on Government troops entrenched on the crest of a hill near Somosierra, in northern Spain, and shows the actual capture of the position. Men of the Government force are seen raising their hands in surrender to rebels, armed with rifles, who have just reached the top and surrounded them. In the foreground are two of the fallen. Somosierra is situated about 50 miles north of Madrid, at a break in the mountains, between the Sierra de Guadarrama and the Sierra de Ayllon. The mountain barrier in that district is of great importance to the defence of the capital, and the Guadarrama front has lately been the scene of severe fighting. On August 6, it may be recalled, General Mola, commanding the rebels in the north, claimed a success at Somosierra, and his men could see Madrid from positions on the southern slopes of the Guadarrama range. On the 25th Aug. it was reported that on the Guadarrama front a regular air battle had taken place on the previous day for the first time in the civil war.

CHOLERA TOLL MOUNTS UP

Epidemic Spreads Satara, Belgaum And Dharwar

Health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending September 12:—

The Presidency cholera figures for the week were 841 attacks and 395 deaths against 693 attacks and 345 deaths in the previous week. Dharwar district report 242 attacks and 117 deaths against 194-114 in the previous week; Satara 232-106 against 129-44; Belgaum 103-52 against 53-34; East Khandesh 64-26 against 46-20; Sholapur 52-22; against 95-46; Nasik 48-25 against 68-41; Poona 33-17 against 50-24; Bijapur 25-6 against 22-8; Ahmednagar 22-14 against 33-13. Ahmedabad 17-8 against nil; Ratnagiri 1-1 against 1-1; West Khandesh 1-0 against 2-0 and Bombay City 1-1 against nil.

As apprehended in the last week's press note more Cholera cases have been reported during the week the rise being mainly due to the spreading of infection in Satara, Belgaum and Dharwar districts. In Belgaum district new villages have reported infection in Sampgaon Hukeri and Gokak talukas and in Dharwar district in Nawalgund and Bankapur talukas.

In Satara district infection has spread to Satara taluka. Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur districts continue to show improvement while the disease is almost steady in Bijapur district. During the week infection is also reported from Ahmedabad district where two villages only are affected in Daskoral South taluka. Fifteen Government special Medical Officers are working at present on cholera duty in the affected areas of different districts in addition to the eleven appointed by the District Local Boards.

The number of anti-cholera inoculations performed during the week was 19,431 bringing the total since January 1st to 313,535.

PLAGUE

Fourteen cases and 6 deaths from plague were reported during the week against 4-2 in the previous week. Sholapur town had 12 attacks and 5 deaths against nil and Dharwar District 2 attacks and 1 death against 4-2.

In view of the plague out-break in Kalghatgi village in Dharwar District cyanogas operations under Government control have been started in that village during the week. One special Medical Officer has been appointed for this purpose. A sharp outbreak of plague in Sholapur town is reported where 12 cases and 5 deaths have occurred during the week.

The infection is confined to one area so far, viz: 'Kongdi Vasti' in North Sadar Bazar. The Municipality is adopting vigorous measures to stop the infection by resorting to inoculation and disinfection by cyanide fumigation. Arrangements are also being made to provide facilities for evacuation of the people in the area. Nearly 1,000 persons have been inoculated so far.

SMALL-POX

Small-pox figures for the week were:—Ahmednagar district 15 attacks and 1 death; Kolaba 11-1; Satara 11-0; Sholapur 7-3; Thana 5-0; Dharwar 4-1; Kanara 4-1; Bijapur 4-0; Surat 4-0; Poona 2-6; Nasik 2-0; and Bombay City 2-2. Total 71 attacks and 14 deaths against 68 attacks and 8 deaths in the previous week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER

Three attacks and 3 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the Presidency during the week against 2 attacks and 1 death in the previous week. Ahmedabad town reported 2 attacks and 2 deaths and Bombay City 1-1.

Joachim Alva Pleads For National Outlook

Catholic Students of Poona mustered strong in the hall of the St. Vincent's High School, Poona Cantonment, to hear two distinguished Catholics discourse on current affairs in relation to Nationalism.

The occasion was the meeting of the Poona Catholic Students Union when Messrs. Jerome A. Saldanha, retd. Judge and Ex-M.L.C. (Madras) and Joachim Alva, Advocate, Secretary of the Bombay Students Brotherhood and Ex-Secretary of the Nationalist Christian Party were the guests of honour.

Mr. William Albuquerque of the Engineering College and the President of the Catholic Students Union welcomed the two guests whom he described as model Catholics and Nationalists. He wished both of them success in the forthcoming election on the Congress ticket to the Madras and Bombay legislatures respectively.

Mr. Saldanha with his ripe experience as a judge and legislator would command the confidence of the public if he were elected to the Upper House of the Madras Legislature, and Mr. Joachim Alva with his youth and record of public service and sacrifice would be welcome in the new legislature as a representative of the Bombay City Christians.

Thereupon Mr. Albuquerque requested Mr. Saldanha to take the chair for the address delivered by Mr. Joachim Alva on "A Plea for a National Outlook." The lecturer stressed the importance of Catholics taking an active part in politics and cast aside their apathy and inaction in national affairs. He exhorted the Catholic Students to take lively interest in politics of their Motherland and held up President Eamon De Valera, a most worthy son of his Church as a paragon of patriotism.

Mr. Joachim Alva emphasised the necessity of Catholic Students devoting their attention to the study of Indian history, culture and art and imbibe all that is best in the East and the West. "We are poor imitations of the West and no worthy adherents of our own culture, with the result that we are alien to our own natural surroundings, which claim a unique and unrivalled heritage." A radical change in outlook was necessary so as to bring them in line with advance political thought. Indian Christians specially Catholics were a highly literate community, but were least politically educated. Mr. Alva wanted this paradoxical situation to be destroyed and a sense of equilibrium to be maintained by Catholics taking an increasing interest in nationalist affairs.

An interesting discussion followed the lecture. Some Catholic Students asked Mr. Alva about Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He, "with his Bolshevist, hot communistic theories, of destruction of Churches and temples"—how could the President of the Indian National Congress ensure protection and safety of the Catholics. Mr. Joachim Alva wittily replied that Jawaharlal Nehru was perfectly innocent of the many crimes attributed to him and said that the Congress President had more than once said that we had too many things to bother about at present and had given the lie direct to the propaganda against him that he was out to destroy religion.

Mr. Joachim Alva was then asked as to the wrong impression prevailing in Indian Congress circles regarding the reported refusal of an interview by His Holiness the Pope to Mahatma Gandhi whilst he was in Rome.

Rightly or wrongly, replied the lecturer, there was the fact that Mahatma Gandhi could not obtain an interview with the Pope on his hurried return to India at the conclusion of the Round Table Conference. Hence whatever reasons the Vatican might have had in not according the interview to Mahatma Gandhi or whatever might have been the circumstances that prevented the meeting of two distinguished personages, there is no use disguising the fact that resentment was created in nationalist circles.

Mr. Saldanha, the Chairman of the Meeting, wound up with a spirited appeal to Catholic youths to be the harbingers of a new order and declared that action would be our only salvation.

The meeting terminated with three cheers to the Chairman and lecturer.

Mutual Pact Only Remedy

BENARES, Sept. 19.

An appeal to the Congress to make an agreement between the Hindus and Muslims with a view to replace the Communal Award, was made last night by Mirza Mohammad Asgarhussain at a Muslim meeting held to observe the Communal Award Day, in pursuance of the instruction of the All-India Majlis Ittehad Millat, Lahore, which had issued of common resolution for adoption.

Mirza Mohammad Asgar Hussain moving the resolution, said that the Communal Award was not satisfactory to Muslims but pointed out that the only alternative was mutual agreement between Hindus and Muslims.

Referring to the Round Table Conference the speaker felt that Mahatma Gandhi's attitude was responsible for the differences among the minorities. If Gandhiji had done for Muslims what he had done for the Harijans, the Muslims would have become his slaves for ever.

Prior to the meeting Blue Shirt volunteers passed in a procession. —A. P.

NEW TURN IN BANK CASE

One Accused Turns Approver, Trial Adjourned Pending High Court Petition

LAHORE, Sept. 17.

The court room of Mr. A. Isar, Additional District Magistrate was crowded this morning, when the case against Mr. K. L. Gauba, M. L. A. and four ex-officers of the Peoples Bank of Northern India Ltd. (In Liquidation), namely Pandit Roop Narain Raina, Lala Nauneet Rai Sethi, Mr. Nandlal and Shaikh Mohd. Din, on charges of conspiracy and criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of about rupees seven lakhs, was taken up.

The precincts of the court room were closely guarded by lathi police and admission was restricted.

At the outset Diwan Ram Lal, Government Advocate, sought permission of the court to withdraw the case against Lala Nauneet Rai as the prosecution intended to produce him as as a witness in the case.

Mr. Ram Narain, Counsel for Mr. Gauba and Lala Raghunath Sahai, Counsel for Pandit Roop Narain Raina, requested the Court to record their protest against the withdrawal of the case against Lala Nauneet Rai Sethi.

The court, however, discharged Lala Nauneet Rai.

Mr. Gauba's Counsel then put in an application for the adjournment of the case as Mr. Gauba wanted to move the High Court against the order of the District Magistrate rejecting his application for the transfer of the case.

The court accordingly adjourned the case till September 22.—A. P.

WHOLESALE:—
36, Champagali, Near Mulji Jetha Market, BOMBAY.

Around Theatre & Film Land

CHAPLIN IN "CITY LIGHTS"

At The Capitol

"City Lights" awaited by the film colony for three years as a defiant gesture against talking picture by Charlie Chaplin, the last of the silent stars, is being revived at the Capitol from Saturday, 19th September.

'City Lights," Chaplin himself describes as a romantic comedy in pantomime. To the public, he is the same tragic little tramp with the typical Chaplin appeal and he is the same uproarious comic whose gags seem to be without equal in the world of the cinema. Always an individualist Chaplin has made "City Lights" without the sound of a single human voice, though sound is used with a striking effect. "City Lights" opens with a typical comedy scene in which Chaplin is found sleeping in the arms of a statue when it is unveiled. The speakers addressing the crowd are mimicked by squawking orchestration, perfectly synchronized with the list movement of the talkers. Romance comes into Charlie's life when he meets a blind flower girl, who, hearing a limousine door close, thinks he has just left his car. Sensing the situation, Chaplin allows the deception to exist by parting with his last time for a flower. The Masquerade goes on. The girl knows Chaplin only by touch. When she becomes ill he goes to work as a street cleaner, tries boxing in which the referee becomes the loser, becomes a home companion to an eccentric millionaire through whose bounty he raises money so that the girl can undergo an eye operation. Virginia Cherrill a newcomer, who plays the blind girl, gives a remarkably well-poised and convincing performance. Harry Myers is superb as the tippling Croesus.

KARLOFF STAYS AT OPERA HOUSE

"The Walking Dead" the Warner Bros.' thriller has proved to be so popular at the Opera House that the management has decided to continue it for another week. This picture is the strangest and the most unusual mystery thriller we have seen for a long time. Boris Karloff in the stellar role is supported by Marguerite Churchill, Richard Cortes, Edmund Gwenn Warren Hull, Barton MacLane and Henry O'Neill.

It presents a convict electrocuted for murder brought back to life by a famous scientist when it was discovered that the man was innocent. Boris Karloff is the Walking Dead, victim of a band of gangsters who framed him. He walks in a dream among the living with an uncanny instinct to kill those who were responsible for his death.

The theme is hair raising enough in itself, but the strange occult methods by which the dead man proceeds to avenge himself is calculated to freeze the blood and make the flesh quiver.

While the picture is largely one of chills and thrills. It is relieved by comedy elements and a fascinating romance. It was directed by Michael Curtiz, who handled the famous mystery picture "Dr. X" and "The Wax Museum."

"Lahari Lala" at the West End.

"Wamaqa Ezra"—at the Wellington (Radha Films).

Chaya Devi in a touching role from East India's "Soneheri-Sansar" at Roxy.

THE MARRIAGE OF CORBAL

At The Regal

"The Marriage of Corbal" is an exciting love story laid against the background of the French Revolution which, though unseen itself, plays with the fate of a young girl of aristocratic birth. Adventurous flight, bewildering experiences find their climax in a duel between two men; to one of which is given the power over life and death and to the other-love.

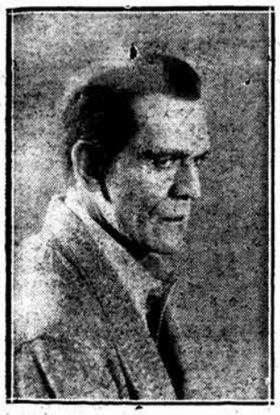
The film has been adapted from the famous novel by Rafael Sabatini and was directed by Karl Grune, who has made it into an absorbing picture of the highest entertainment merits.

The cast includes names of international import in the film world. Nils Asther appears as the relentless Varennes. Hug Sinclair, whose services are eagerly sought by film producers, is the Marquis of Corbal; Hazel Terry youngest

(Continued on page 33)

Chandraprabha as Pagli in Bombay Talkies' new picture, under production which will be released after "Achhut Kanya".

About Studios And Stars



Boris Karloff in "The Walking Dead" stays at the Opera.

ACCHUT KANNYA

At The Roxy

It is no doubt, primarily, due to Devikarani's fine portrayal of the title-role that the picture is still successfully running at the Roxy in the tenth week. Her refined and restrained acting has always been appreciated by film critics but in "Achhut Kannya", everyone agrees, she has excelled herself. It is a tribute to the picture as a whole that people are still going to see it again and again and don't seem to tire of their repeated visits. And, what is equally remarkable, spontaneous appreciations of the picture have appeared in several Bombay as well as Delhi papers.

THE MARRIAGE OF CORBAL

(Continued from page 32)

member of the famous theatrical family plays her first stellar role and Noah Beery, character actor of the American screen, gives a brilliant study as the bullying officer of the law.

Many of the exteriors were taken in Madeira, and photographic records of this beautiful and picturesque country appear for the first time on the screen in "The Marriage of Corbal."

"Thirteen Hours By Air."

HISTORIC THEATRE—"NATION'S IMMORTAL EXPRESSION"

Universal Arts League Celebration

(By Our Dramatic Critic).

On Friday evening the Universal Arts League arranged a programme of music, dance and the drama. Srimati Sarojini Naidu was the guest of honour. Among those present were H.H. the Maharaja of Dharampur and H. H. the Maharaja of Nagod. The programme opened with the "Bin" played with the sensitive confidence which has proclaimed Kumari Shri Prabhat Devji as one of the outstanding instrumentalists.

Kumari Shanta Amladi's voice is regaining its young charm and intonation—that is the impression when one listened to her undisturbed by the microphone. Both for the instrumental music—the Bin played by the Kumar Shri and for the vocal item by Kumari Shanta Amladi—the microphone played tricks that were obviously disturbing.

Syt. Natraj Vasi opened the dancing programme with the "Arti." It was an appropriate prelude.

Srimati Enakshi Ram Rau followed. Her "Manipuri" and folk-dance were well responded to and she decidedly, indicated a maturer grasp of technique and rhythmic movement. Her dances were an outstanding feature.

The playlet by Srimati Khsma Rao was unavoidably dropped and substituted by comic skits by Syt. Hari Shankar Jani.

During the interval Syt. Kanaiyalal Vakil, President of Universal Arts League, explained the object of the function, the activities of the League and the reasons which led the League to choose the theatre at Bhangwadi. He said that the theatre was historic ground for the Gujarati theatre. It was the scene of activities of the late Dhayabhai Dholsaji, one of the outstanding of the playwrights of Gujarat. It was the theatre of the people and the League was working to bring the theatre to the people.

Srimati Sarojini Naidu said that she was very happy to be there. The theatre's importance was more than historic and she hoped that it would soon receive the attention it deserved.

She said, she spoke of the drama, because the drama was one of the nation's "immortal expression." She was glad that she saw that evening educated young men and women successfully interpret-

(Continued on page 30)

Charlie Chaplin in City Lights at the Capitol.

Bharat-Ka-Lal at the Minerva.

The Marriage of Corbal" at the Regal.

ILL-ADVISED PROSECUTION

Case Against Byculla Butcher Withdrawn

When the case against Mr. Suleman Lalan to answer to a charge for conducting a beef shop at Parel Building, Chamar Lane, Byculla, contrary to the provisions of Sec. 411 (b) of the Municipal Act III of 1888, was called out at Mazagaon Police Court, before a Bench of Hon. Presidency Magistrates, Messrs. Tillay and Lowndes, on Thursday, Mr. Ambalal Parikh, Advocate for the accused said that it was an entirely false case in which one of the three beef-shop licencees at Byculla was made the target of the caprice of the municipal officers on the ground of false religious sentiment.

The case, he said, was a sequel to the protest meeting of the Byculla residents held on the 11th inst. and he was instructed to state that it was noteworthy that the process in this case was obtained on the 10th inst. and served on his client on the 12th inst. a day after the protest meeting. The accused had a license for the last several decades to conduct the shop at Chamar Lane and he had paid the fees for the current year only a couple of months back. His information was that the license of the accused for the current year lay with the municipal office.

Wrong Date

Further, technically the accused was charged with the alleged offence said to have been committed on the 5th ult. which is absolutely unfounded and baseless and which the prosecution itself stated in response to an enquiry on his arrival in court was far from correct.

Further the Byculla residents' public meeting appointed a representative committee to place their viewpoints before the Corporation and in particular the Markets and Gardens Committee and, said Mr. Parikh, he understood from the President of the said public meeting that they are in communication with the municipal authorities in regard to this question.

"The fact of the matter is that the accused and the two other shop-keepers wish to change their shops to their original place because the temporary shed where they were located till recently with the knowledge of the municipal authorities as a temporary measure from the present Patel Building site where they were located for the last fifty years, has been demolished."

On the 5th of Aug. last as alleged by the prosecution, the accused had not committed the offence charged nor did he do so at any time under the Municipal provisions and the terms of the License he still holds.

Ill-Advised Case

Mr. Parikh dealt at length with the circumstances of the prosecution which he characterised as absolutely ill-advised and unwarranted, and stated that the case should not only be dismissed but that his client should be awarded suitable compensation for such false and unnecessary prosecutions filed at the whims of the municipal officers.

Mr. Contractor who conducted the prosecution admitted that the offence alleged was not committed on the date mentioned, that he had applied for correction of the date and because the Court Clerk said he did so and also visited the accused and verbally informed him of the amendment.

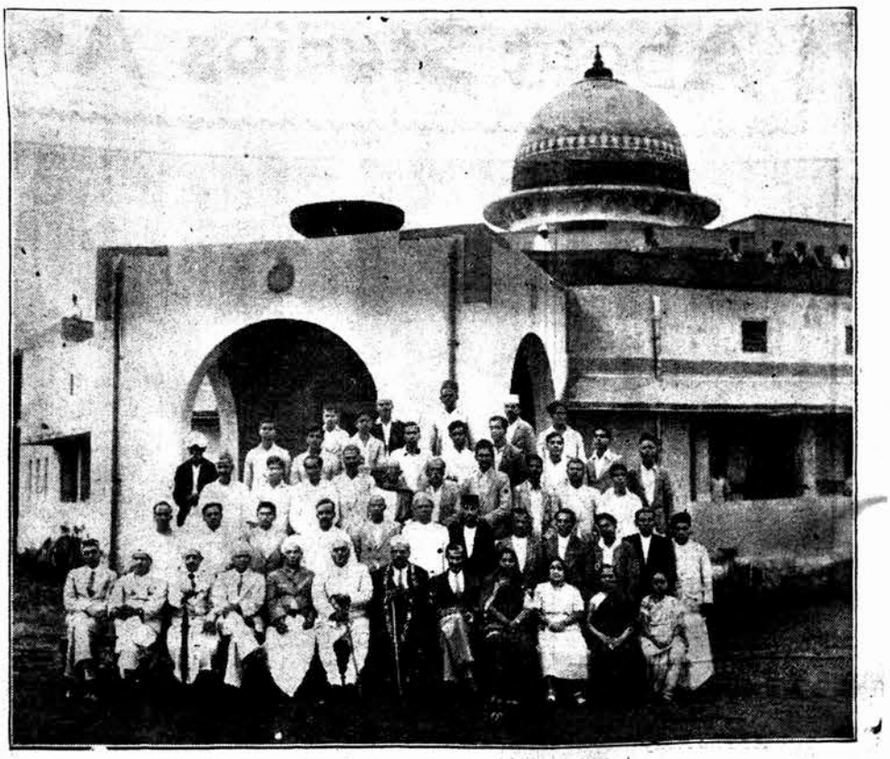
Mr. Parikh interrupting said that this was not a matter relating to the routine of the municipal executive but was a procedure of the Court of Justice and legal provisions must be complied with strictly.

Their Worships agreed with the viewpoint of Mr. Parikh and called upon the prosecution to withdraw the case. The case was accordingly withdrawn and the accused acquitted.

Mr. Parikh then again applied for compensation for false prosecution by the Municipality, and Their Worships after some discussion stated that if the party felt aggrieved he should go to the Civil Court for proper remedy.

Mr. L. C. Contractor conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Municipality and Mr. A. P. Parikh Advocate appeared for the accused.

BOMBAY LIFE BUILDING AT UDIPI



The first Municipal Council of Udipi (South Kanara) met on 31st Aug. and elected as their first Chairman. Mr. A. Laxminarayan Rao, B.A., B.L. The first act of the newly elected Chairman on the 1st instant was the lighting ceremony of the five high power lights erected and installed on suitable cement pedastals with seating accommodation round about, four of which are on four corners of the newly erected Bombay Life Building, on three prominent roads of the Udipi Extensions. The building, which is a beautiful product of cement concrete, is meant for occupation by Messrs. Kochikar Brothers, Branch Secretaries for South India of the Bombay Life Assurance Co., Ltd. These lights were gifted by Messrs. Kochikar Brothers to commemorate the visit of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Chairman of the Company, to lay the foundation stone of this Building in December last during the Silver Jubilee of Messrs. Kochikar Bros. connection with the Bombay Life and the Municipality has named these lights, as "Sir Lalubhai Samaldas Lights." There was a large gathering of the elite of Udipi on the evening of the 1st instant in the spacious hall of the building and the present photo shows some of those assembled and a portion of the building and deme. Mr. A. Laxminarayan Rao is seen in the centre, and to his right is seated Mr. K. Padmanabha Pai of Kochikar Brothers.

LORRY TURNS TURTLE

Soldiers Pinned Underneath

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A military lorry carrying some soldiers turned turtle when the driver turned into the New Marine Drive this morning.

Two soldiers were injured. They were removed to the British Military Hospital.

It is stated that the lorry came from the direction of Colaba Reclamation and was being driven into the New Marine Drive when the car toppled over and turned upside down.

The soldiers in the lorry were pinned down underneath and when they were rescued, it was found that two of them had sustained serious injuries. They were promptly removed to Hospital.

The police arrived on the scene soon after the accident occurred, made the necessary enquiries and took the usual steps.

Rao's English Tailoring College

With reference to the caption under the photograph of Prof. N. G. Rao, appearing in our issue of 11th inst., we are informed that the description of Prof. Rao as "Principal of Rao Tailoring College, Ville Parle" is incorrect, that it should read as "Principal of N. G. Rao's English Tailoring College, Ville Parle" and that Mr. S. S. Rao is the Principal of "Rao's Tailoring College," which exclusively belongs to him.

Reception To Maharajah Of Tripura

With reference to the caption underneath the photograph of the reception of the Maharaja of Tripura at the Ballard Pier, appearing on page 34 of "Sunday Chronicle" of the 13th instant, the honorary secretary of the Bengal Club informs us that the Maharaja was received by Prof. S. C. Ghose, President of the Bengal Club and other members of its executive committee and that Mr. B. B. Sengupta was only a guest on the occasion.

India Greets South African Delegation

Messages Of Goodwill From Mahatma & Viceroy

HOFMEYR "HOPES TO CLEAR PAST MISUNDERSTANDINGS"

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A fleet of ten cars was awaiting the arrival of the South African delegates and their families who were expected in the Alexandra Docks early this morning.

Although the mail boat s.s. "Kenya" was scheduled to arrive at 8 a.m. it did not anchor however till 10 a.m. and those who came to receive the delegates had to wait two long hours whiling away their time in conversation.

Among those present at the wharf were General Kemp and Mrs. Kemp, Sir G. S. Bajpai, Mr. S. A. Hydari, representing the Government of India, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, the Sheriff, Mr. N. M. Chinoy and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. In absence of the Mayor, Mr. D. V. Nadkarni, the Municipal Secretary represented him.

At about 8 a.m. soon after the mail boat was sighted, Mr. G. S. Bozman and Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot representing the Government of India and the Government of Bombay respectively went to the steamer by a steam launch to receive the guests.

After the steamer was anchored all those who were waiting at the wharf went on board to welcome the delegation.

The first person to confront the head of the delegation the Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr was a telegraph peon, who called with a sheaf of telegrams from the Viceroy, the Provincial Governors and other distinguished persons welcoming the delegation to the Indian shores. Sir G. S. Bajpai welcomed them once again on behalf of the Government of India and then introduced others who were on the boat to the Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr and his colleagues.

Hofmeyr's Hopes

In a statement to the Press, Mr. Hofmeyr, said:—

The South African Parliamentary delegation has come to India on a mission of courtesy and good-will.

Ten years has passed since the last such delegation visited India. It was led by the Hon. F. W. Beyers, then Minister of Mines, and now a Judge of appeal and included in its personnel the Hon. Patrick Duncan then a leading member of the opposition and now one of my colleagues in the Government.

The members of that delegation had much to tell when they returned to South Africa of the kindly hospitality which met them wherever they went and the unfailing courtesy and consideration characteristic of the east with which they were received.

Since then India has sent to South Africa two representative delegations headed by Sir Mohammed Habibulla and Sir Fazli Hussain. In South Africa the news of Sir Fazli Hussain's death was received with sincere regret. India has also sent us some of its most distinguished men as Agent-General.—The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, Sir Kurma Reddi, Kunwar, Sir Maharaj Singh and Sir Raza Ali. Sir Raza Ali is still with us. Others we look forward to meeting again during our present visit.

Added pleasure will attach to our visit to Madras because of the fact that we shall find an old friend, in Sir Kurma Reddi, acting as Governor there.

South Africa therefore is deeply in India's debt for the return of courtesies and on that account its government accepted with very great pleasure the invitation of the Government of India for a further visit of a Parliamentary delegation.

This delegation consists of two Ministers, my colleague General Jog Kemp, Minister of Lands, myself and representatives of all four parties in Parliament as well as responsible officials in the Department of the Interior and the Deputy Leader of the Opposition Dr. N.J.V.D. Merwe.

We feel that we are able to express greetings of goodwill of all South Africa to India as a fellow member of the same system of states. We do so more readily at this important period of India's development. We hope that we shall be able to take back some measure of knowledge and sympathetic understanding of the people's problems of this great land.

In the past lack of knowledge has been the primary cause of misunderstandings and the development of personal relations is likewise a primary means towards their removal."

Letter From Mahatma

Sir Purshotamdas handed over the following letter he had received from Mahatma Gandhi to Mr. Hofmeyr:—

"You will please explain to the South African Delegation my sincere regret over my inability to welcome them in person. Apart from convalescence it is difficult for me to tear myself away from my new love—Shegaon. I pray to God this visit may result in removing the cobweb of misunderstanding and bringing the two countries closer together."

Mr. Hofmeyr expressed his pleasure at receiving this letter and made enquiries about Mahatma Gandhis' health.

The Vicerov's message read as follows:—

"I am delighted to welcome you and the members of your delegation to India. I am sending my best wishes for a pleasant and enjoyable tour."

Mr. Bajpai then introduced the Sheriff, Mrs. Naidu and other notabilities to the leader and members of the delegation.

On behalf of the International Goodwill Committee of the Rotary Club, Mr. Noormahomaed Chinoy sent a wireless message yesterday to the members of the delegation offering hearty greetings and expressing a hope that the tour in India will add to fellowship between the two countries.

To-day's Functions

The Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr will stay with Sir John Beaumont, the Chief Justice, Mr. M. L. Egeland with Mr. J. H. F. Raper, Acting Agent, G. I. P. Railway. General Kemp is already staying with Mr. I. H. Taunton, the Municipal Commissioner. The other members will stay at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

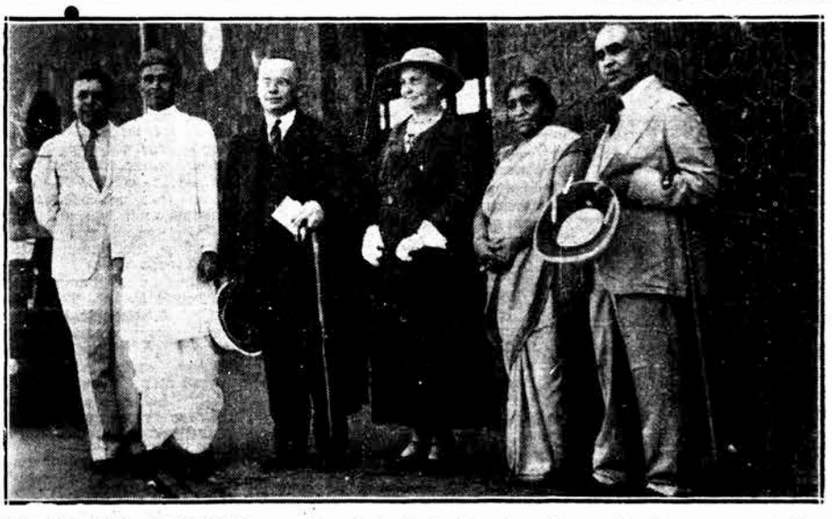
S. Indian Commerce Chamber's Greetings

MADRAS, Sept. 19.

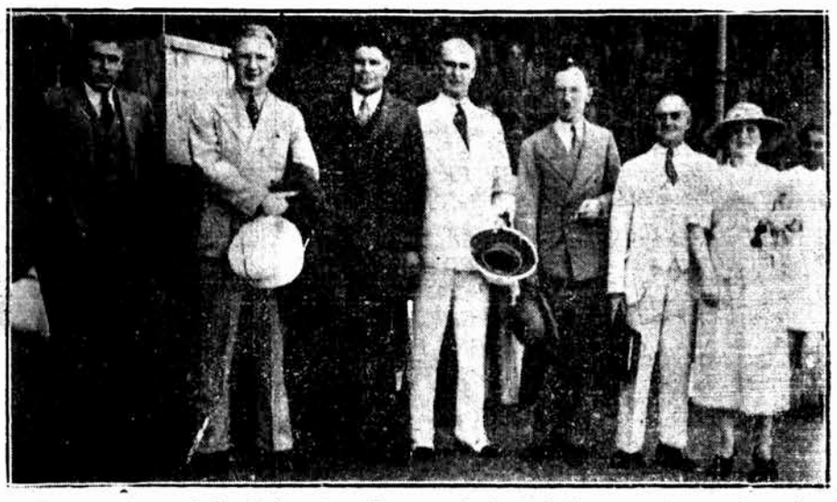
The Southern India Chamber of Commerce has sent the following message of greetings to the South African Delegation which landed in India to-day:—

"The Southern India Chamber of Commerce accords a most hearty welcome and sincerest greetings to the members of the South African Delegation. The Chamber wishes them a happy tour in the country and hopes they will take the pleasantest memories of this sojourn.

"Coming as they do as an official delegation from a country having such a large South Indian population, it is a matter of disappointment that the Delegation's stay in Madras will be all too short. May their visit lead the two peoples to a better appreciation of each other's life and culture and more intimate cultivation of mutual relations in the years to come.—United Press.



The Hon'ble J. K. Hofmeyr, Leader of the South African Parliamentary Delegation, and his wife were received on their arrival by the Sheriff of Bombay, Mrs. Naidu and Sir Girja Shanker Bajpai (right).



Other members of the Delegation photographed on their arrival on Saturday morning by s. s. "Kenya."

TABULATED ADLETS ONE Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:— "Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted men to canvas subscribers for "scientific India", attractive monthly popular science magazine, price four annas, yearly Rs. 2. Salary Rs. 60, Commission 25 per cent., Bonus 10 per cent. Apply Box No. 6957, "The Sunday Chronicle".

Wanted immediately for overseas a qualified Mechanical Engineer with the experience of running Crude Oil Engines as also having knowledge of Electric Dynamo Sets; and having experience of Grain and Sugar Crushing Mills preferred. Apply with testimonials stating terms, Box No. 3948, "Bombay Chronicle".

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS

Just Received French Fashion Books, Children's Annuals for 1937. Price List Free, Happy Book Stall, Rehim Mansion, Colaba Causeway, Bombay. (6940).

74, AGENCIES WANTED.

Wanted energetic and influential agents and canvassers in every town of Gujrat and Kathiawar, on liberal terms with renewal commission. Apply: Branch Managers, the Provincial Union Ass. Ltd., 19 Bank St., Fort, Bombay. (6948).

OF COURSE

THERE IS NOTHING TO BEAT THIS

Goldens Navy Cut

(Magnums) CIGARETTES

NOR EVER BEFORE

Such SUPER MOST quality has been

OFFERED AT A

Price SO CHEAP AS

TWO CIGARETTES FOR ONE PICE

THE Ideal Cigarettes *Cool* and *Lasting* with *exactly* the *right flavour* for *every smoker*

THE GOLDEN TOBACCO CO.,
VILAPARLE

MITTER WARNS CONGRESS

"Obstructors Of Constitution Will Be Maimed And Crippled"

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17.

Addressing the members of the European Association at a meeting held here Sir B. L. Mitter, Revenue Member to the Bengal Government, made a forceful plea for working the coming Constitution. Referring to the arguments put forward by the Congress as regards the defects and illogicalities of the new Constitution, Sir B. L. Mitter said: "Its defects and illogicalities need not embarrass us for with all its faults it is a workable instrument. What Constitution can be theoretically more illogical than the British, which nevertheless has proved to be the most successful in practice, while theoretically perfect Constitution have perished in revolutions? Logic is not life, nor life logic. It is futile to discuss the merits of the new Constitution now. That stage is over; the stage for action has arrived."

Referring to the Congress Election Manifesto, Sir B. L. Mitter said:

"In this connection, I wish to refer to the irrational situation created by the Congress Election Manifesto. By that Manifesto, the Congress has declared its policy to reject the Constitution, whatever that may mean, and at the same time approved of Council-entry. 'Rejection' does not obviously mean boycott. With what object, then, will Congressmen enter Councils? Let a Congress leader answer. Mr. Satyamurthi recently said, at a meeting in Bombay as follows:

"The purpose of the Congress was clear from the Manifesto; the Congress did not want to co-operate and work the new Constitution, but to combat it and reject it. If they paralysed the administration it was all for good."

'Rejection', therefore, means paralysing the administration. It is a fatuous policy. I hope the Congressmen in Bengal will not feel bound by it. The Constitution will function in Bengal, whether Congressmen help or hinder. Progress may be retarded by obstructive tactics, but the coach will not stop. The only effect will be that the obstructors will fall away by the road-side maimed and crippled".—United Press.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION

At the annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Association held recently, the following members were elected to the Council of Management for the next year:—

President:—Sir Chimanlal Setalvad.

Vice-Presidents:—Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Sir Hormusji C. Dinshaw and Sir Phiroze Sethna.

Hon. Secretaries:—Mr. D. G. Dalvi, Dr. T. M. Kajiji, Mr. B. N. Gokhale and Mr. K. K. Dalal.

Members of the Council:—Sir H. P. Mody, Mr. G. N. Thakore, Mr. J. R. B. Jeejeebhoy, Mr. R. R. Bakhale, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. B. J. Desai, Mr. C. A. Rebello, Mr. J. K. Mehta, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mr. J. K. Parulkar, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. K. J. Dubash, Mr. C. S. Motilal, Mr. Manu Subedar, Mr. N. R. Wadia, Mr. R. N. Bapasola, Mr. K. C. Dinshaw, Mr. M. M. Bhatt, Mr. R. K. Tatnis, Mr. S. S. Parsha, Mr. Sohrab Wadia, Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar, Mr. J. B. Petit, and Mr. L. X. Rego.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, who is now in Simla writes to a friend in Lahore that if his health permits he will visit the Punjab before going to Calcutta some time in October. The itinerary, if it materialises, is expected to include Lahore Amritsar and a few other important towns.

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

PERCENTAGE RATE SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the proposed New Building for the Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd., on Plot No. 5 and 5A, at Pherozshah Mehta Road, Bombay.

General Building work is estimated to cost Rs. 1,25,000 only.

1. Tender Forms, a copy of the Agreement, specification and schedule of quantities and plans can be had from the office of Architects Messrs. Kora and Bhatt, 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 7 only.

2. Sealed Tenders must reach the office of the Architects on or before 4 p.m. (S. T.), on FRIDAY, the 25th September, 1936.

3. The Managing Agents do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender so also the Managing Agents will not enter into any correspondence regarding tenders.

By Order of the Board,
M. KANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.
(3969)

OPERA HOUSE
DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Second Week

KARLOFF
as the man who returned from the dead ...to avenge his own murder!

"THE WALKING DEAD"

A Warner Bros. Picture with
RICARDO CORTEZ
EDMUND GWENN
Marguerite CHURCHILL

Book in advance
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AMAR JYOTI

Marches
Ahead
All
Revolutionary
Jewel-productions
Yet
Offered
To
India

A "PRABHAT" SUPER—
It's now in It's
12th Glamorous Week
See it TO-DAY at
KRISHNA
Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday, Sunday and Holidays.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

SUNDAY, 20TH SEPTEMBER
GSH 21.47 Mc|s (13.97 m.),
GSG 17.79 Mc|s (16.86 m.),
GSF 15.14 Mc|s (19.82 m).

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The Bernard Crook Quintet.
8-15 p.m. A Recital.
8-35 p.m. Bells, and an Empire Service.
9-25 p.m. Weekly Newsletter. Sports Summary and Announcements.
9-45 p.m. Recital.
10-15 p.m. The Commodore Grand Orchestra.

Bombay Programmes

SUNDAY, 20TH SEPTEMBER
VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc|s.
31.36 metres, 9565 kc|s.

9-30 a.m. Morning Service. Relayed from Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.
10-30 a.m. A Concert of Light Classical Music. By Sangit Ratna Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan. Accompanied by Kapileshwari. Harmonium. Bunne Khan. Sarangi. Shamsuddin. Tabla.
11-15 a.m. Festival and Fair of Mt. Mary, Bandra. A Descriptive commentary on this popular annual Catholic pilgrimage.
11-45 a.m. Classical Indian Music. (contd.)
1 p.m. The VUB Ensemble. March, 'The Man Behind the Drum', Lehar. Overture, 'Light Cavalry', Suppe. Waltz, 'La Serenade', Metra. Tango, 'Fuego Azul' Llosas. Selection, 'International Folk Songs', Intrator. Dominic Pereira: Violin Solo, 'Romanza Andaluza', Sarasate. Joseph De-Lima, Piano Solo, 'Invitation to the Waltz', Weber. Intermezzo, 'The Wedding of the Rose'. Jessel. Czardas, 'My Sweetheart'. Gabriel-Marie.
4-30 p.m. VUB Indian Orchestra. With Sarangi. Harmonium and Tabla.
5-30 p.m. 'Sangit Balko'. A musical play in Marathi written and directed by A. S. Keluskar, featuring Balabai Pednekar; Dattabai Pednekar; Sumatibai and others.
6-30 p.m. H.M.V. Presents 'The Merryman and His Maid.' A Comic opera in 2 Acts. By Gilbert and Sullivan.
8 p.m. Talk (English): 'Ten Minutes of Good Health'. By Anem.
8-10 p.m. 'The Table Under the Tree". By Wilfred Rooks Ley. Produced by Bryan Michie. Music by Walford Hayden and his Orchestra. (A. B.B.C. recorded Programme).
9 p.m. News in English.
9-15 p.m. News in Hindi.
9-30 p.m. Light Classical Songs. By Saraswatibai Fatarfekar.
SB From 10 p.m. Accompanied by Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.

Calcutta Programmes

SUNDAY, 20TH SEPTEMBER
VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc|s.
49.10 metres, 6,109 kc|s.

8-36 a.m. Instrumental Music The Calcutta Orchestra. Conducted by Surendra Lall Das. Vocal Music (Bengali).
8-46 a.m. Haripada Chatterjee.
9-1 a.m. Kamalabala.
9-21 a.m. Ushabaty and Ranjit Roy. Humorous Duet.
9-36 a.m. The Calcutta Orchestra. Vocal Music (Bengali).
9-46 a.m. Kumar Sachin Deb Burman.
10-6 a.m. Indubala Instrumental Music. Sarengu Solo.
10-26 a.m. By Chhotey Khan.
10-46 a.m. Talk: 'Stage & Screen.' By Spectator.
11-6 a.m. SB The Grand Hotel Orchestra. Musical Concert relayed from the Palm Court of the Grand Hotel. Interval Item Artiste: Madame Thelma E. Barron. Vocaliste and Pianiste. News in English.
6-6 p.m. SB Church Service Relayed from St. Andrew's Church.
7-21 p.m. Talk: 'The turning Point of our Bengali Literature.' By Sajanikanta Das.
7-36 p.m. Instrumental Music. Seetar Solo. By Kumari Shova Kundu. Light and Modern Bengali Songs.
7-51 p.m. Kumari Seuli Sircar.
8-1 p.m. Kumari Suprova Ghosh.
8-11 p.m. Bina Chowdhury.
8-21 p.m. Uttara Devi.
8-36 p.m. Instrumental Music. Surbahar Alap. By Jitendra Mohan Sen Gupta.
8-51 p.m. SB News in Bengali.
8-6 p.m. SB News in English.
9-21 p.m. SB Theodore Chaliapine. Bass. Mark Hambourg. Pianist.

Delhi Programmes

SUNDAY, 20TH SEPTEMBER
VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc|s

8 a.m. Arti A. I. R. Artists. Accompanied by A. I. R. Orchestra.
8-10 a.m. Sardar Sohan Singh. 'Piya piya ratat papihara'.—Khayal Lalit Titala (Dhima). 'Dayya bat dubar bhain li bat bharan nan det gagariya'. (Todi Mian Khan—Ektala) (Bilampat). Sardar Sohan Singh is the pupil of Aftab-i-musiqi. Faiyaz Khan of Baroda.
8-45 a.m. (Hindustani): "Cooking for pleasure". No. 3. Potatoes. By Lachmi Devi.
9 a.m. Kallo Bai of Pataudi. 'Damaru har kar bape. Rikhab bahan bhut nache.'
9-10 a.m. Ghulam Farid. 'Kuchh is ada se aj utha denaqab ko. Phir umur bhar naqab na smjhun naqab ko.' (Shaukat).
9-20 a.m. Haider Husain Chughtai. Sitar. Ram Kari—Jhaptal.
9-30 a.m. Kallo Bai of Pataudi. 'Kaise kate din rain piya binan.' Thumri Bhairvin.
9-40 a.m. Ghulam Farid. 'Hazar dhundo woh jan-i-jahan nahin milta. Woh mil bhi jae to apna nishan nahin milta.' (Razi Badayuni).
9-50 a.m. Kallo Bai of Pataudi. 'Gumnam kiya nam mujhe apna bata ke Dewana bana ke. A khab men aur shaki zara apni dikha de. Zulfon ko hata ke.' Habib.
10-5 a.m. Ghulam Farid, Qawwali.
10-15 a.m. An Organ Recital. By F. C. Collins. Relayed from St. James's Church, Delhi. 'War March of the Priests' (from Athalie), Mendelssohn, A Group of "Leider Ohne Worte'. Mendelssohn. Sonata in F minor. Mendelssohn. Arit 'He shall feed His Flock'. Handel. From the Messiah. Allelujah Chorus. Handel.
12-30 p.m. A.I.R. Orchestra. Shudh Sarang.
12-40 p.m. Ghulam Farid. 'Ab meri nigahon se har jalwa gurezan hai. Nazzare ko kia kahiye manzar hi parishan hai.' (Jigar).
12-50 p.m. A.I.R. Orchestra. Gaur Sarang.
1 p.m. Kallo Bai. 'More maru najar ka bhala'. Dadra Sarang.
1-10 p.m. A.I.R. Orchestra. Jangla.
1-20 p.m. Ghulam Farid. Qawwali.
5-30 p.m. A.I.R. Orchestra. Jai Shri.
5-40 p.m. Kallo Bai. Bahar. Khayal. 'Kaliyan sang karat hai rang rallyan.'
5-55 p.m. Basant. Haidar Husain. Sitar. P. S. Mokerji. Sarod. Malang Khan. Tanpura. Tufail. Tabla.
6-5 p.m. Ghulam Farid. 'Firegh-i-bada tire husn ka jawab hua. Sambhalna mujhe saqi main benaqab hua.' (Jigar).
6-15 p.m. Ghulam Sabir. Sarangi Purbi.
6-20 p.m. 1st News Bulletin and Weather Report (Hindustani).
6-30 p.m. 1st News Bulletin and Weather Report (English).
6-40 p.m. Sardar Sohan Singh. 'Mo son nituth rar karat hai dekho yeh sautan.' Asthai Kamod—Ektala (Bilampat). 'Newar ki jhankar sunat ab log jag pare. Kaun bahane jaun wari.' Asthai Chhaya—Ektala (Bilampat). 'Piari naweli ladli loe.' Asthai Chhaya—Titala (Drut). 'Muxh mor mor muskat jat.' Khayal Malkauns.
7-20 p.m. Ghulam Farid. 'Jo jahanum men bhi firdaus badaman honge. Dekh lena woh hamin soxhta saman honge.' (Jigar).
7-30 p.m. 'For Villagers Only."
8-30 p.m. Talk (Hindustani): 'The Vanishing Past.' No. 3. The Aristocrat. By M. Asaf Ali, M.L.A.
8-45 p.m. Songs from the Chandrawali. (Comic).
9-15 p.m. 2nd News Bulletin and Weather Report (Hindustani).
9-30 p.m. 2nd News Bulletin and Weather Report (English).
9-45 p.m. Talk (English): 'Along the Frontier'. No. 3. Waziristan. By J. G. Aicheson, C.I.E., (A series of talks on the people and countries of the Frontier from Baluchistan to the Burmese Frontier past Chittagong.)
10 p.m. A Studio Concert. Eileen Leete, Soprano; Major W. Wells, Baritone; N. L. Burton Jones, Violin; May Gee and Joan Wilson, Pianoforte Duets.

STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE

33 Lakhs Expenditure Approved

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

The Standing Finance Committee met to-day and generally approved non-recurrent expenditure over 33 lakhs of rupees to be incurred on effecting improvements in Lahore, Calcutta and Bombay stations and opening stations at Madras, Trichinopoly and Dacca. It is understood that Kirke's Report would be published, but copies are given privately to members of the Standing Finance Committee. The scheme about recruitment of staff to Broadcasting stations has been prepared and will be placed before the Committee. The Committee approved the transfer of the Central Poultry and animal nutrition institutes from Bangalore to Izzatnagar as also construction of offices for Indian mercantile marine in Calcutta.—United Press.

Rs. 40 LAKHS FOR BROADCASTING

Standing Finance Committee Approves Scheme

SIMLA, September 19.

The Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly has approved the proposals in connection with Broadcasting estimated to cost Rs. 40 lakhs.

The scheme provides for five kilowatt medium wave stations at Trichinopoly, Dacca, Lucknow (or other suitable place in U. P.) and Lahore, also a five kilowatt medium or short wave station at Madras, a five kilowatt short-wave station at Calcutta, twin five kilowatt short-wave stations at Delhi, one of which is to be transferred subsequently to Bombay when the experiments are complete and a quarter kilowatt medium wave transmitter at Peshawar to be taken over by the Frontier Province Government.—A.P.

"DHRANGADHRA DAY"

An Appeal To State's People To Observe It On Monday

DHRANGADHRA, Sept. 19.

Mr. Kasalchand, Vice-President of the Dhrangadhra State People's Conference, has issued an appeal requesting the Dhrangadhra State subjects to observe Monday, September 21, as "Dhrangadhra Day".

On that day meetings should be held and the Maharaja should be requested to rule his subjects with sympathy and understanding, to set right the alleged irregularities in the present administration and redress the grievances of his people.—United Press.

WELLINGTON
THREE SHOWS TO-DAY AT
3-30, 6-30, 10 P.M.
THE GREATEST INDIAN LOVE EPISODE EVER PRODUCED ON THE INDIAN SCREEN!
Wamaq-Ezra
We assure you that this love-story is stronger and more heart-appealing than Shiri-Farhad, Leila-Majnu, Romeo-Juliet all put together!
INDIRA DEVI
MASTER BASHIR
AND RADHA'S ALL-STAR CAST
Wamaq-Ezra
Entirely technicolor scenes of
DANCES
by lovely damsels
MELODIOUS SONGS
The tomb splitting in two to take the beloved lovers to Heaven escorted by fairies.
GRAND FIREWORKS SCENES!
Truly the greatest Indian Talkie yet produced.
Plans Open: 'Phone 22666.

PLAZA
TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW
3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
HAROLD LLOYD
HAROLD LLOYD
in his latest and funniest comedy
"MILKY WAY"
A Paramount Super

FALL IN T. U. MEMBERSHIP

Industrial Disputes Lead To Loss Of 34,559 Working Days

The following is the summary of contents of the "Labour Gazette" for August last:—

In August, 1936, the working class cost of living index number for Bombay City with July, 1914, prices equal to 100 was 101, being the same as in the preceding month. The index number for food articles remained unchanged at 93.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING IN AHMEDABAD.

In July 1936 the working class cost of living index number for Ahmedabad with the average prices for the year ended July 1927 equal to 100 was 71, being the same as in the preceding month. The index number for food articles remained stationary at 60.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING IN SHOLAPUR

In July 1936 the working class cost of living index number for Sholapur with the average prices for the year ended January 1928 equal to 100 was 70, being the same as in the preceding month. The index number for food articles remained stationary at 62.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN BOMBAY

In July 1936 the Bombay wholesale prices index number with July 1914 prices equal to 100 was 97, being two points higher than in the preceding month. The index number for food articles was 92, being three points higher than in the preceding month . Among food grains, cereals rose by four points to 81 due mainly to a rise of eight points in wheat and six points in jowari. Pulses advanced by three points to 72 owing to a rise of seven points in turdal. The index number for the whole group of food grains rose by four points to 79. The index number for the 'Sugar' group advanced by two points to 106 owing to a rise in the price of both refined sugar and raw sugar (gul). The index number for the 'Other food' group remained unchanged at 121. The index number for the non-food group was 100, being one point higher than in the preceding month.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

During July 1936 there were seven industrial disputes, two at Bombay, and one each at Ahmedabad, Broach, Thana, Gokak and Ambernath respectively. The number of workpeople involved in these disputes was 4,719 and the number of working days lost was 34,559.

LABOUR OFFICER'S ACTIVITIES

The current issue of the "Labour Gazette" contains the report of the Labour Officer to the Government of Bombay for the month of July 1936.

One hundred and fifty-two cases were dealt with by the Labour Officer, of which 45 concerned re-engagement, 26 wrongful dismissal and 25 reinstatement.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY SERVICE

The tenth instalment of a series of articles by the Safety First Association of India on 'Industrial Safety Service' appears in the current issue of the 'Labour Gazette'.

TRADE UNIONS IN PRESIDENCY RETURNS

The total number of trade unions in the Bombay Presidency as on 1st June 1936 was 102 as against 111 in the previous quarter. Of these 102 unions, 55 were in Bombay City and 13 in Ahmedabad.

The total reported membership of the unions stood at 96,712 as compared with 108,227 on 1st March, 1936, showing a decrease of 10.64 per cent. The membership of unions having their head offices in Bombay City decreased from 72,362 to 61,842 or by 14.56 per cent. The membership of the Ahmedabad unions also decreased from 27,624 to 27,264 or by 1.30 per cent. In the rest of the Presidency there was a fall from 8,241 to 7,606 or by 7.71 per cent.

The article also contains two charts and statistical tables showing the progress of the trade union movement in the Presidency.

Affectionate Welcome For Jawahar Everywhere

BUT PRESIDENT WORRIED OVER "THIS TOURING BUSINESS"

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 18.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, has issued the following statement through the "United Press":—

"This touring business is becoming more and more difficult for me. As a tour progresses it seems to gather momentum, the crowds become vaster and vaster, and the most carefully made plans go to pieces because of the pressure of innumerable human beings. All this enthusiasm is exhilarating, one feels intoxicated by it, and for some time at least one's physical capacity increases. But there is a limit to this increase: a twelve hour day programme is increased to eighteen hours a day and even then it is not completed. Disappointed audiences, after waiting in vain for many hours, get irritated and their anger descends on the local organisers who are least to blame in the matter. And so, in the midst of widespread enthusiasm, sometimes a trial of unpleasantness is left behind. This can be avoided to a large extent and an attempt should be made to do so.

"These difficulties are partly due to the tour programmes that are drawn up, and partly to extraneous causes. Tour programmes have been so heavy that, even apart from the physical strain involved they are often incapable of fulfilment. A day cannot be extended beyond twentyfour hours. Inevitably there are delays at every stage when one has to deal with vast crowds. Fifty thousand men and women moving in procession cannot be made to adhere strictly to a time table. It takes time even to reach the dais of a meeting or to come away from it. To get a vast audience seated in an orderly manner is a laborious process, unless a great deal of previous staff work has preceded the meeting. And so delay accumulates on delay.

"This is the fate of the regular programme. Then there are impromptu meetings and processions which have not been provided for. Every few miles along the road-side crowds gather together and wait for hours. It is ungracious to ignore them and pass them by without stopping. So one has to stop and thank them for their affectionate welcome and say a few words to them. Often enough the villages on the route are decorated elaborate arches are put up. At the entrance to the village or town half the population turns out and waits patiently for hours. What is one to do with all this love and affection? It is overpowering and one has to bow to it.

ATTRACTION TO CROWDS.

"For various reasons I attract enormous crowds and I evoke an astonishing amount of enthusiasm. Partly this may be due to a certain personal popularity, but largely, I think it is due to the great prestige and influence of the Congress. Whatever the reasons may be, the fact of these vast gatherings of human beings, full of enthusiasm and excitement, must be taken into account and they must be dealt with fairly and squarely.

"I trust therefore that in future tour programmes will be drawn up after full consideration has been given to all these factors. They must be reasonable and capable of fulfilment; they must allow a sufficient margin for roadside halts and impromptu gatherings. Processions should be avoided unless they are considered absolutely necessary. A large number of small meetings should be avoided (a)though even these small meetings tend to be big). It is better to concentrate on a few really big gatherings, and microphones and amplifiers should be provided for these. It is not humanly possible to address these vast audiences without mechanical aids.

GRATITUDE TO CONGRESS WORKERS.

"I make these criticisms but I am full of gratitude to the Congress workers and organisers on whom the burden of fixing up my tours has fallen.

They worked hard and exhausted themselves in the process but the magnificent response of our people overwhelmed them and me. The memory of that wonderful response will remain with me and will inspire me. I am proud and happy to be connected with an organization, which by virtue of its long service and sacrifice, has secured in such ample measure the love and confidence of millions of our countrymen."—United Press.

Govt.'s Marketing Officer To Visit Guntur

MADRAS, September 17.

The Marketing Officer of the Government of India is expected to visit Guntur early next month and confer with local departmental officials and non-officials in the matter of promoting an Association of growers of tobacco and introducing a graded system with a view to marketing the produce to greater advantage.—United Press.

Mr. J. G Maxwell Gumbleton has been appointed Director-General of Police in the Western India and Gujerat States Agency by the Government of India. He will take charge of his appointment on September 28 from Mr. Judge, the present incumbent.

SOCIAL REFORM IN INDIA

Important Deliberations At Joint Conference Of I.C.W. & N.C.W.I.

Uusually the activities and deliberations of the women organizations in this country receive less publicity than is their due. The report of the Joint Conference of the International Council of Women and the National Council of Women in India published recently, however, deserves wider notice and attention from the public. This session was memorable mainly because it was the first time that the International Council of Women held its meeting in India. Many overseas delegates from European countries and China represented the corresponding national organisations in their respective countries.

The conference which was held at Calcutta under the presidency of H.H. the Maharani Saheba of Baroda lasted for five days from January 30th to February 4th (1936); during this period a wide range of subjects were covered by the combined deliberations of these two organisations. These were in the main relating to the problems of social reform in India: such as (1) rural reconstruction (2) education (3) the training of the social worker (4) women in the press (5) medical inspection of schools (6) housing and health (7) maternal mortality (8) child welfare (9) the cinema (10) the traffic in women and children (11) legal disabilities (12) food and health and a few others. These are not exclusively Indian problems but in India their solution is comparatively delayed.

MATTER OF GRATIFICATION

Doubtless active steps are being taken in regard to some of these problems—such as child welfare, but there are others like rural reconstruction to which little attention has been given hitherto. It is a matter of some gratification that the Indian delegates were genuinely in earnest to understand the realities of the problems intelligently and to take such measures as circumstances would at present permit. In this attempt they were aided by the overseas delegates who showed appreciation of the difficulties of the Indian situation and offered suggestions in the light of experience gained in dealing with similar questions in their own countries. The resolutions on these various subjects reveal the genuine concern of our enlightened womenfolk to take such effective steps as would help the national effort for social progress.

This report also contains the reports of the Standing Committee of the National Council of Women in India as well as those of the Provincial Councils and affiliated societies.

Roxy Cinema
New Queen's Road
To-day at 2-45, 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
Come with your family to see
Achhut Kanya
BOMBAY TALKIES PICTURE
Starring
Devika Rani & Ashok Kumar
Moving Tale of a Harijan Girl's Romance and noble sacrifice
10TH GLORIOUS WEEK

Prison Reform In India

What Govt. Has Done On Cardew Committee's Recommedations

SIMLA, (By Mail).

Was any effect given in practice to the recommendations of the Committee which was appointed in 1920 under the Chairmanship of Sir Alexander Cardew? Answer to this question was given in the Assembly on September 16 by Sir Henry Craik, Home Member. He said information showing the progress made in giving effect to the recommendations of the Committee would be found in the Jail administration reports published annually by local governments. As the Committee made 584 recommendations, he could not give a complete reply, but laid on the table a statement showing the action taken by local governments on more important of them.

Recommendations	Action Taken
SUPERINTENDENCE AND INSPECTION	
Superintendence of Prisons should be in the hands of trained whole-time experts.	Accepted. All Superintendents of jails receive special training. Some officers have also attended special courses of instructions in the U. K.
Strict limit to be imposed on the number of prisoners collected in one prison. Maximum of 1,500 not to be exceeded.	This limit is observed as far as local circumstances permit.
Biennial conferences of inspectors-general of Prisons to promote uniformity in important matters of jail administration.	Accepted. Five of these conferences have been held.
MEDICAL STAFF.	
At least one whole-time medical subordinate in each central and district jail.	Accepted.
CLASSIFICATION AND SEPARATION OF PRISONERS.	
Separation of habituals from non-habituals.	Accepted. Local governments have taken steps as far as their jail accommodation permits to segregate the habituals from the non-habituals.
JAIL LABOUR AND MANUFACTURE.	
Main object of prison labour to be kept in view should be reformation.	Accepted.
Jail manufacture should be carefully chosen so as to do the least possible injury to private enterprise.	This principle is observed in all provinces.
PRISON DISCIPLINE.	
Every offence to be dealt with by Superintendent and to be recorded in punishment book.	Accepted.
Award of corporal punishment should be restricted to mutiny or incitement to mutiny and serious assaults on public servants or visitors.	Accepted. Corporal punishment to only in serious cases affecting jail discipline after other measures have failed. The procedure proposed by jails committee is followed in infliction of punishment.
The prison punishment of solitary confinement should be abolished.	Accepted. The Prisons Act 1894 has been amended.
Maximum period of separate confinement to be reduced to three months.	Accepted. Necessary amendment made in Prisons Act 1894.
USE OF IRONS AS MEANS OF RESTRAINT AND FOR SECURITY	
Prisoners inside a jail should not be fettered as means of restraint except on grounds that they are dangerous.	Accepted. The punishment of standing handcuffs and barfetters is resorted to in extreme cases when the maintenance of jail discipline is at stake.
Use of fetters in case of prisoners employed outside jail or sent beyond jail premises to be avoided.	Accepted.
REFORMATORY INFLUENCES	
Remission to be extended to sentences of six months and over.	Accepted.
Remission of 2 days a month for good conduct and 2 days for industry.	Accepted. More liberal remissions than those recommended by the Indian Jails Committee for work on holidays and Sundays and for convict sweepers, etc., are granted.
INTERVIEWS AND LETTERS.	
Rules for interviews and letters.	Accepted. Interviews and letters are allowed once a fortnight for A class prisoners, once a month for B class and once in three months for C class.
PRISON LIBRARIES AND SUPPLY OF BOOKS, ETC.	
Every central and district jail should contain a small library of books.	There are libraries in all prisons.
RELIGIOUS AND MORAL INSTRUCTIONS	
Religious and moral instruction should be provided. Interference with caste prejudices to be avoided.	Accepted. Religious teachers are admitted into the jails and all facilities afforded for religious observations.
HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION AND CARE OF SICK.	
Special jails or wards to be provided for cases of tubercle.	Accepted.
Prisoners who cannot adequately be dealt with, to be removed to local civil hospitals.	Accepted.
OVERCROWDING	
Duty of every local government to take prompt measures to prevent overcrowding.	Accepted. Wherever possible special prisons are constructed in times of emergency.
A central association for the assistance of released prisoners should be set up in capital city of each province.	In the majority of the provinces there are Prisoners Aid Societies.
THE CHILD OFFENDER	
Definitions of Child and Young Person as in the English Children's Act 1908 and treatment of young offenders.	Accepted, but financial and local conditions have prevented some local governments from giving effect to all the recommendations of the Jail Committee. Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Central Provinces have Children's Acts while in Burma there is the Prevention of Crime (Young Offenders) Act 1931.
ADOLESCENT CRIMINALS.	
Adolescent offenders should not be sent to ordinary jails, but should be confined in separate jails or institutions.	Accepted. Most local governments have borstal schools and Juvenile jail.
PROBATION.	
Probation system and appointment of probation officers.	Probation officers under section 562 Criminal Procedure Code and Children's Act have been appointed in several Provinces. The Punjab Government have the good conduct Prisoners Probational Release Act 1926 and the Central Provinces Government have introduced a Probation Act.
INDETERMINATE SENTENCES.	
Revision by Advisory Boards of sentences of long-term prisoners.	Advisory Boards have been instituted in all provinces and are working satisfactorily.
FEMALE PRISONERS.	
Separation of adolescents from older prisoners and provision of a matron or female warder in every jail for female prisoners.	Accepted.
LEPERS.	
Separate jail or annexe to a jail to be provided for leper convicts.	Accepted.
LUNATICS.	
Non-criminal lunatics should not be sent to jail but to a civil hospital.	Accepted.
VISITORS.	
Sufficient number of official and non-official visitors to be appointed in every jail. Lady visitors to be appointed for jails for female prisoners.	Accepted.
TRANSPORTATION AND THE ANDAMANS.	
Deportation to Andamans should cease except in regard to specially dangerous prisoners and any other whose removal from Indian jails is considered by Government in the public interests.	Except for a small number of terrorist prisoners, all convicts in the Andamans are now persons who have volunteered to go there, and after a short period of confinement live outside the jail.
Reclamation of swamps.	This has been done, and the health of the settlement has much improved in consequence.
Provision of moral and religious influences: embargo on construction of religious buildings should be withdrawn.	Accepted. The embargo has been withdrawn, number of religious buildings have been built in the settlement and religious and moral teachers are encouraged to visit the jail.—A.P.

Sarat Bose's Reply To Congress President

SIMLA: Sept. 19.

The "United Press" reliably understands that Sjt. Sarat Bose, the acting President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, has sent this afternoon to the President of the Indian National Congress his reply to the latter's letter on the subject of the resolution passed by the Executive Council of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee on Sept. 2 on the Communal Decision and the reference of the Congress Election Manifesto to it.

It is understood that the reply is a big document covering several sheets of paper. Mr. Bose declined to give any indication as to the nature or contents of the reply, which is understood to be a strong vindication of the Executive Council's attitude on the Communal Question.—United Press.

Mr. M Venkatrao, J.P., is a candidate for election to the Bombay Legislative Council (Upper House in the Reformed Legislature) from Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District.

Fiery Face Wins Governor's Cup

Exciting Finish Thrills Record Holiday Crowd At Poona

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

Governor's Cup Day attracted the biggest crowd seen at Poona for many years. So great was the rush from Bombay that it was necessary to run four race specials from Victoria Terminus. The weather unfortunately was unbearably warm, and it proved an ordeal for the gentlemen in top hats and tails.

H. E. the Governor, Sir Robert Bell and Miss M. Bell drove to the course in State and were received by the Stewards of the R.W.I.T.C. just before the start of the third race.

A big cheer went up when Mr. Abdulla Khairaz's Fiery Face captured the coveted trophy after a thrilling finish which caused tremendous excitement. Half a mile from home Dillon shot to the front on Legion of Honour and it looked as though the old gold, royal blue sash and cap would prevail, but the effort was premature. For a jockey of Dillon's experience it was ill-timed and Mr. A. C. Ardeshir had the mortification of seeing the cup slip from his grasp. Both Jahan Ara and Fiery Face challenged the leader in the order named a few yards from the Judge's Box. Simmons, riding a vigorous finish just got Fiery Face home by a short head with Jahan Ara another head in front of Legion of Honour. Mr. Khairaz's stayer established a new record for the race namely, 3 minutes, 4 4-5 seconds.

Miss Bell presented the cup to Mr. A. Khairaz, the owner-trainer amidst great applause, and both the jockey and owner received souvenirs in commemoration of a notable victory.

VIOLENCE'S IRREGULAR RUNNING

There was great indignation when Violence who had let down a huge following last week, turned up at 12 to 1 against in an identical field. His former pilot Obaid who participated in seven races earlier in the afternoon, suddenly developed violent pains before the last race, it is understood.

Forsyth was offered the mount and romped home much to the amazement of the crowd, who were incensed at this glaring reversal of form. It is strange that these unpleasant surprises emanate from the Kolhapur establishment presided over by a sporting Maharajah.

Anyway the irregular running of Violence, a horse with a reputation, certainly calls for an explanation. Whether the Stewards will trouble to look into the matter, is another question. In and out running is quite a feature of racing in Western India, but there is a limit to the patience of a long suffering public.

Greek Glen's success in the September Plate was the most spectacular feature of the programme. Dillon came from the clouds to snatch the verdict on the post from Raghubeer.

The Daily Double paid Rs. 89-8. A confederacy is believed to have won the Daily Treble which returned a dividend of Rs. 22,631-8.

THE PASHAN PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mrs. R. H. Tucker's PRINCE PHILIPPA, 7-11, M. O'Neale 1
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's SHELLEY, 9-4, Britt .. 2
Mr. Gem's WAGON HILL, 8-5, Read .. 3
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's GRAND RAJA, 8-7, Obaid .. 4

Won by 2 lengths, 1 length and head.

Time: 2 minutes, 9 2|5 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 186 for win, and Rs. 44, Rs. 32 and Rs. 15 for places.

Not run: Zorawar (9-0), Perrier (8-5) and Saint Amour (8-5).

Favourite: Shelley (9-4) (Bkt.)

Winner trained by: C. H. Northmore.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE. Div. II. —Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mrs. K. T. Sampat's TAJ SHAMAMA, 8-3, Burn .. 1
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's AMIR, 8-9, Obaid .. 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's IRAQ BAHADUR, 8-3, Britt 3
Messrs D. D. Ghista and Ismail Ebrahim's SERHEED, 7-9, (cr. 7-10) Evans .. 4

Won by: 1 length, head, and head.

Time: 1 minute, 21 2|5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 67 for win, Rs. 29, Rs. 30 and Rs. 59 for places.

Not run: No Limit (9-0).

Favourite: Taj Shamama (8-3).

Winner trained by: M. Ryan.

THE DIGHI PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's SOLITERO 8-1 (card. 8-2), Obaid 1
Mrs. A. Higgin's RIMMON 8-6, Munro 2
Mr. C. Jennings's FLAMCOE 7-10 (card. 7-11), Brace 3
Mrs. J.E. Malone's Kilifinane 9-6, Dillon 4

Not run: Seaton Ross 9-7, Achieve 9-6, Maelstrom 9-4, Perrier 8-5 Swindon 7-7, Sweet Briar 7-4 and Ballyneil 8-0.

Won by 1-1|2 lengths, 1-1|2 lengths and head.

Time: 1min. 28secs.

First tote paid Rs. 35 for win; Rs. 18, Rs. 32 and Rs. 31 for places.

Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner, Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. Diamon's GREEK GLEN 7-8, Dillon 1
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's RAGHUBEER 7-7 (card. 7-10), Evans 2
A. H. Ahmedbhoy and A. M. Khairaz's GARTER PRINCESS 8-0, Britt 3
H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Vijaya Kumar II 8-4, Obaid 4

All ran.

Won by short-head, 1-1|2 lengths and head.

First tote paid Rs. 37 for win; Rs. 19, Rs. 38 and Rs. 25 for places.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

THE ELGIN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Messrs. E. D. Pandole and M. Dhalla's KIRKIBOST 7-12, Simmons 1
Mrs. M. Clarke's GIPSY JACK 8-8, Evans 2
Mr. Kelso's AURANGZEBE 8-7, Read 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's Rigoletta 8-4, A. Clarke 4

Not run: Mr. Pip 8-6.

Won by 1 length, 1|2 length and 1|2 length.

Time: 1min. 55-1|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 153 for win; Rs. 39, Rs. 20 and Rs. 79 for places.

Winner trained by M. Dhalla.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Distance R. C. and Distance.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000 presented by H.E. Sir Robert Bell, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. and Rs. 10,000 from the Fund.

Winner the Cup and Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000.

Mr. A. M. Khairaz's FIERY FACE 7-12, Simmons 1
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk of Bhopal's JAHAN ARA 9-2, Munro 2
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's LEGION OF HONOUR 8-7, Dillon 3
H.H. Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Tamim 8-5, Obaid 4

Not run: Golden Crown 9-9.

Won by short-head, head and 1-1|2 lengths.

Time: 3mins. 4-4|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 64 for win; Rs. 25, Rs. 28 and Rs. 27 for places.

Winner trained by Owner.

THE CONNAUGHT PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. A. Higgins's FLINTY 8-4, Dillon 1
Mrs. M. Clarke's IRISH BROADCAST 8-10, Evans 2
Mr. M.D. Petit's NATBAY 7-12, Simmons 3
Mrs. J.E. Malone's Skavala 7-7, B. McQuade 4

Not run: Etessam 8-3, Rough Sea 7-4, Lingo 9-2, Maycock 8-11, Garden Warbler 8-6 and Labarum 7-8.

First tote paid Rs. 36 for win; Rs. 15, Rs. 12 and Rs. 25 for places.

Winner trained by Owner.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE Div. I. —Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,100; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's VIOLENCE 8-0, Forsyth 1
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's QUEEN SINGER 7-4, Evans 2
Hon. Mr. Shantidas Askuran's WHITE FLOWER 9-12, Scanlan 3
Mr. Haji Ahmed Burroo's Vershan 9-4, Burn 4

Not run: Karam Allah 9-1, Money Order 7-13 and Imperial 7-12.

First tote paid Rs. 131 for win; Rs. 47, Rs. 31 and Rs. 39 for places.

Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

Calcutta Beat Parsis 'A'

Calcutta beat Parsis "A" in the final day of the Aquatic Sports held on Friday at Golwalla Brothers Victoria Bath by six goals to one in water-polo.

The visitors showed a good combination and team-work.

J. Dass scored two, R. Sahoo two N. Ghose one, and G. H. Das one, for the visitors, while the only goal for the local team was scored by P. M. Bharucha.

TEAMS:—

CALCUTTA: G. H. Dass, G. Dass N. Ghose, S. Ghose, J. Dass H. Choudhury and R. Sahoo.

PARSIS "A" K. C. Kapadia E. E. Bharucha, P. M. Bharucha, A. N. Toddywalla, F. E. Tawadia, R. M. Pochkhanawalla and F. B. Poojajee.

Referee: Mr. Picot.

Development

LISBON (By Air Mail).

An important decree in connection with the industrial policy to be followed in her colonies has recently been issued by Portugal. It states that industries for which there is no economic warrant and can exist only if they are protected, cannot be permitted.

Only concerns whose management and capital are mainly Portugese will be allowed to operate. If a similar company exists on Portuguese soil then authorisation may be withheld. A permit may be given if the new company can sell the product at substantially lower rates. Opinion is expressed that Portugal must actively develop her colonies if she wishes to show the country for colonisation.

At present, the conditions in the Mozambique Territory are particularly unsatisfactory. A report in the South African Farmer's Weekly states that "during the last few years hundreds of people have been forced to give up farming in the part of the Portuguese territory lying between Umtali and Beira. Farms originally valued at £6,000 have recently been sold for £500, and many homes abandoned, even alongside the railway, though the land is described as equal to the best in Africa."

Such a state of affairs, it is declared, is certainly no advertisement either for Portuguese colonization or Portuguese administration and it is to be hoped that, as a result of the Economic Conference of the Portuguese Colonial Empire, which was recently held in Portugal, that the Minister for the Colonies, Dr. Machado, will be able to take immediate steps to secure such reforms that may be necessary to put her house in order. It is not a satisfactory state of affairs by which the chief resources of this Mozambique Territory should rely on the use of the Port of Beira by outside countries. The well-being of the internal population should come first.

UNITY IN DIVERSITY.

What had struck him most about India was the manner in which she had been creating unity in diversity and thus providing a lesson for other countries including S. Africa. India, like S. Africa also, appeared to be very politically-minded but to his mind the greatest thing about India was her spiritual outlook and it was in this direction she was making the most valuable contribution to the progress of a world lost in materialism. Finally, Mr. Hofmeyer emphasized that the future of India was to be made in India and by Indians themselves and he had no doubt that future would be a glorious one.

THE WILSONIAN ASSOCIATION

The first annual dinner will be held at the Radio Club, Queens Road, on Saturday 10th October at 8 p.m. Past Wilsonians desirous of joining it should send in their subscriptions (Rs. 3) to the Hon. Secretaries at Wilson College, by the 1st October.

ZOROASTRIAN CO-OP. CREDIT BANK

The ninth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Zoroastrian Co-operative Credit Bank Limited was held at the Registered Office of the Bank, Sardar Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on Wednesday. The Bank's President Sir Hormusjee C. Dinshaw, presided.

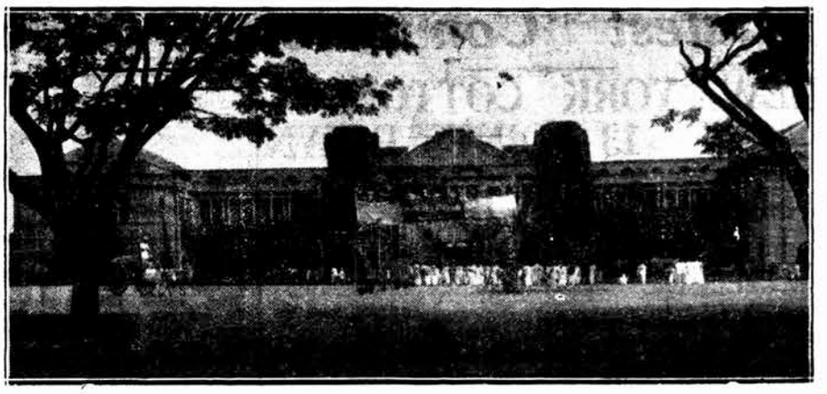
After the adoption of the annual report a Dividend at the rate of three per cent on a full twelve months' holding of shares to all members who held fully paid up shares as on 1st July 1935 and at the same rate 'pro rata' on each complete month's holding to those members who were admitted to membership since that date, was declared.

JAMIATUL MUSLIMIN

At the Managing Committee meeting of the Jamiatul Muslimin, Bombay, held on Thursday resolutions were passed protesting against the atrocities committed by the Jews against the Arabs in Palestine and urging the Port Haj Committee of Bombay to set up a committee of inquiry to go into and report upon the complaints of the pilgrims.

Mr. G. C. PALEKAR, M.Sc.

After a study and practical training for about 3 years at the Louisiana State University (U.S.A.) Mr. Palekar returned to India by the last mail via Colombo. He has obtained the degree of Master of Science of that university, specializing in Sugar Chemistry and Technology. Mr. Palekar completed his academic career in Bombay with first class distinction in B.Sc. In America he took practical training in many of the large sugar factories and refineries in Louisiana and also worked as a chemist in one of them.



The annual social gathering of the College of Agriculture, Poona, was celebrated the other day, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor of the University, being the chief guest of honour. Photo gives a view of the college.

Members of the Spanish Rebel Army marching 'en route' from the Rebel headquarters at Burgos to join in the fighting in the Guadarama mountains.
(Photo by Air Mail).

A BOMBAY DIARY

By--The Observer

Famine

So the rains have once again disappeared, and as we are nearing the end of the season, one can entertain little hopes of further showers. The optimism, which had been engendered by the burst of two weeks ago, has thus been very shortlived, and the spectre of famine is looming ahead of the Presidency. Reports coming from the districts testify to the acute distress prevailing everywhere, and non-official workers and organisations are already doing their utmost to collect funds etc. Naturally, a good deal depends upon Government, and their present attitude is causing great surprise and even annoyance in the public mind. It is the imperative duty of Government not to delay any longer the declaration of famine in the afflicted parts of the Presidency, and to give relief to the suffering people as early as possible.

The Bombay Council

The Bombay Legislative Council has done some good work during the week. The Parsi Trusts Registration Bill moved by Dr. Gilder was finally passed on Tuesday. On the same day the Bill moved by Mr. V. N. Patil providing for the appointment of Debt Conciliation Boards to relieve agriculturists of indebtedness was referred to a Select Committee. As more than one member observed during the debate, such an enactment was long overdue and will be welcomed throughout the Presidency. It was really the duty of Government to bring forth such a legislation on their own initiative, but it seems as if they have not made up their mind fully on this subject even now! It is at any rate no small gain that the Bill has gone to the Select Committee where many modifications may be expected. It was a pity that the adjournment motion moved by Dr. Vad to protest against the disenfranchisement of several voters of long standing from the new electoral rolls for the Registered Graduates constituency, was defeated, owing probably to a misunderstanding of the issues involved. It appears that there has been an actual reduction of the number in the University constituency from 9,000 in 1929 to less than 5,000 in 1936. This is clearly due to a very illiteral interpretation of the rules and Government's plea of helplessness in this matter sounds hardly plausible.

S. African Delegation

The South African Parliamentary Delegation which arrived yesterday was the recipient of warm welcome both official and non-official. This is the second delegation of its type, the first having visited India eleven years ago to the date. The Delegation underwent a very crowded programme yesterday and, of course, many more busy days await them. They will tour throughout the country, and it is to be hoped that their visit will be useful in creating greater understanding and goodwill between South Africa and India.

Prisoners' Day

Last Sunday was observed as the Political Prisoners' Day. A meeting was held at the Congress House under the presidency of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to protest against the iniquitous treatment which is meted out to political prisoners, and to commemorate those who sacrificed their lives for this cause.—It will be remembered that Jatin Das breathed his last on this very day seven years ago after his heroic fast. The burden of most of the speeches made at the meeting was that the invidious classification among political prisoners ought to be entirely done away with, and more humane treatment should be given to all political prisoners irrespective of their rank and status.

Safety First

It was a very interesting and instructive lecture which Mr. A. S. Trollip of the Safety First Association of India delivered on Tuesday evening under the auspices of the Bombay Secondary Teachers' Association. He gave a practical demonstration of safe-driving and safe-walking, and referred to the various precautions which must necessarily be taken if the number of road fatalities is to diminish.

One feels that it would do a lot of good if such educative propaganda was more extensively undertaken.

New College

It was understood some months ago that a Poona society was going to start a new college in the North of Bombay from the beginning of the next academical year. Now it appears that still another college will be opened in Bombay next year. Dr. Ambedkar is said to have been promised financial support by certain Sikh gentlemen, and though the proposed college is likely to give special facilities to Harijans, it will essentially be a cosmopolitan institution. Further details of the new scheme are keenly awaited.

ANNUAL READING

One year monthly details Re. 3 Weekly details Re. 10. Correct answers for 5 future questions Re. 1 V.P. As. 5 Send writing time, sex and approximate age or date and time of birth. Catalogue free.
HANUMAN JOTHISHA ASHRAMAM
TIRUTTANI, (S. INDIA).

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 13 POINTS DOWN

Silver Slightly Better But Wheat Quiet

BOMBAY, Sept. 19.

On Saturday crossrates ruled quiet

NEW YORK COTTON EASY.

New York cotton was easy on persistent increasing hedge selling. There was very little trade support.

SILVER SLIGHTLY HIGHER.

London gold was easy but silver was slightly higher. ... ...

WHEAT QUIET.

Wheat was quiet and Jute was easy.

WALL STREET VERY STEADY.

The London Stock Exchange was closed. Wall Street was very steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

New York, Sept. 19.

Previous closing	11.98
To-day's opening	11.94
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing	11.85
Difference	—.13

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936

Liverpool, Sept. 19.

Previous closing	6.52
To-day's opening	6.50
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	6.50
Difference	—.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May ..... Rs. 218-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept. 19.

Cotton showed considerable easiness to-day under persistent increase in hedge selling with the result that prices gave way steadily with very little support appearing. Some trade calling appeared at the lower level but the demand was not aggressive enough to absorb sales.

Operations in October began at 11.94 i.e. 4 points lower than previous closing prices eased on lower Liverpool cables and hedge selling coupled with some southern selling while subsequently renewed hedging further reduced values with October closing at 11.85 with a decline of 13 points.

LOCAL MARKETS CLOSED

Bombay, Sept. 19.

All local markets were closed to-day.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 19.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (12.02/12.00) 11.94/11.93
December (12.06/12.05) 11.98/11.97
January (12.03/12.03) 11.96/11.95

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 19.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American October (6.55) 6.50
American December (6.47) 6.42
Egyptian October (10.14) 10.23
Egyptian November (10.04) 10.13

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 19.

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 220 and Rs. 218-8 at night. The rate at 10 p.m. was Rs. 218-12 with New York closing futures 13 points down.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept. 19.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows

RUBBER

Spot (7 11/16 buyers) closed
Forward (7 11/16 buyers) closed

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Sept. 19.

Previous closing	5.06 15/32
To-day's opening	5.06 7/16
To-day's rate (at the time of New York cotton closing)	5.06 9/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Sept. 19.

Previous closing	5.06 5/16
To-day's opening	5.06 7/16
To-day's closing	5.06 7/16
Difference	+.00 1/4

FRANC RATE

London, Sept. 19.

Previous closing	76.88
To-day's opening	76.91
To-day's closing	76.51
Difference	+.03

SILVER CABLES

London, Sept. 19.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India small buyers. Market quietly steady."

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept. 19.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.06 7/16 and then eased to 5.06 5/16 on lack of support but subsequently the rate again displayed steadiness and closed at 5.06 7/16

Franc opened at 76.91 and kept practically stationary.

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 19.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 7/16d.	19 1/2d.
Forward	19 7/16d.	19 1/2d

The market was steady.

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 19.

Gold per fine ounce (£6-17-5 1/2) £6-17-4 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Sept. 19.

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.
6 months (5/8 to 3/4 per cent) 5/8 to 3/4 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Sept. 19.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.80 5/8) 5.80 3/4
New York on Bombay (38.27) 38.30
Berlin on Bombay (0.95 1/8) 0.95 1/8
London on Milan (64.31) 64.37
London on Shanghai (1-2 5/16) 1-2 5/16
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept. 19.

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 1.15. Prices advanced on scattered local buying and outside support with less selling pressure.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Easy Conditions Continue

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Money market:—Easy conditions continued and apart from good demand for Stock Exchange purposes the enquiry was small.

Next week's offerings of treasury bills met keen competition and Government placed 48 millions at a shade above half per cent.

Wall Street was firm.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept. 19.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with October at 93 1/2 and December 92 3/4. The market was quiet but steady in the absence of any particular enquiry.

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, Sept. 19.

There was strong competition in excellent selection especially from hometrade.

Greasy lower (0-7 1/2) 0-7 1/2
Greasy higher (1-7 1/2) 1-7 1/2
Scoured lower (1-0) 1-1
Scoured higher (2-7 1/2) 2-3

METALS

Tin (£198 1/4 buyers £198 1/2 sellers. Firm) closed.

Lead (£18 3/8 buyers £18 7/16 sellers. Steady) closed.

Electrolytic Copper (£43 1/4 to £43 3/4 closed.

Glasgow Iron (£78) closed.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-8) 1-8
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10) 1-10

JUTE

New Crop September October (£17 1/8) £17 1/4 sellers.

Dunlop Sept. (£19 3/4) £19 3/4 sellers.

Lightning September (£18 1/2) £18 1/2 sellers.

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay Sept-Oct. (12 5/8 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta Sept. Oct. (£13 5/8) £13 5/8 sellers.

Linseed La Plata September (£11 13/16 sellers) £11 13/16 sellers.

Groundnuts Coromandal October (£15 1/8 sellers) £15 1/8 sellers.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 19.

The market was closed to-day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept. 19.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 66 3/4) dol 68 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 40 1/2) dol 40 5/8.
U S Steel Common (dol 71 1/8) dol 72 1/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 138) unquoted

Moonje's Surprise At Aney's Resignation

NAGPUR (By Mail.)

Dr. B. S. Moonje, President of the Provincial Congress Nationalist Party, interviewed by the Associated Press, expressed his surprise at the unexpected announcement by Mr. Aney that he had resigned the presidentship of the Democratic Swaraj Party.

Dr. Moonje added that it would have been advisable for Mr. Aney to have consulted his friends and colleagues such as Mr. N. C. Kelkar before he adopted the course —A. P.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Coals Unchanged And Teas Neglected

CALCUTTA, September 19.

Jutes although ruled steady business was very much restricted. In coals Bengal kept steady while others were more or less unchanged. Teas were neglected. Miscellaneous disclosed no special feature. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:

Securities: Three and half per cent Government Paper 99-10, three per cent new U.P. Bonds 1961-66 100/7.

Banks: Imperial fully paid 1570, Reserve 136.

Railways: Howrah Amta Railway 133.

Coals: Bengal 294/8, New Tetturya 2/10.

Jutes: Belvedere 345 small lot, Delta 337 small lot, Howrah 55/2, Kamarhatty 516 small lot.

Miscellaneousff Indian Copper Corporation 2/13, Rawalpindi Electric 26/6, Indian Iron and Steel 11/14 Calcutta Safe Deposit 2/3 premium.

Sugars: Champaran 20/12, New Savan 12/8 ex div small lots, Raza 15/4, Champaran 20/12.

Debentures: Three and quarter per cent 1956-66 Howrah Bridge 102/12 small lot.

ARE JUTE PRICES TOO HIGH?

Considerable irregularity has prevailed during the week, and buyers of both yarns and cloth have not been as keen to operate as formerly. There is a feeling of uncertainty about the future of the fibre especially, and some are of the opinion that with a large crop in prospect for the 1936-7 season values of the raw material are at a level rather on the high side. It is not thought likely that any sharp decline will take place at present, but most operators are proceeding with extreme caution pending the receipt of the final forecast figures which will give an estimate of the yield of the crop already mentioned.

In yarn buyers have been showing some interest, but they are not apparently prepared to concede the figures asked by spinners, who, however, are maintaining their rates and are not prepared to make further concessions in view of the business done recently in almost all sections.

A steady trade in cloth is being done in fairly small quantities chiefly for delivery within the next month or so. For more distant positions buyers are not keen to operate, but it must be admitted that manufacturers show no inclination to reduce for forward delivery, and, in fact, some of their prices are distinctly higher. Much depends on the type of fabric under negotiation. Finer qualities are extremely firm.

The jute market opened on a rather steadier note with an increase of 2s. 6d. recorded. Only a small business transpired at the higher level, however. "M. G. Comi."

Official And Personal

Mr. A. C. Hiley, Mr. A.R.C.K. Greenway Mrs. Greenway and Mr. G. C. O'Gorman arrived at Government House.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Final of the Richardson Cup Polo Tournament and presented the Cup.

SPECIAL TAMIL TALKIE

A moving heart drama

NALLATHANGAL

Featuring the well-known singer:

RATNA BAI

WITH

SARASWATI BAI & KRISHNAMURTI

At your favourite Theatre

PLAZA

TO-DAY MORNING AT 10 A.M.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Steady market. Indian buying. Trade calling, offset by hedges and straddle selling. Disappointing American cables. Bullish.

Liverpool: Rains doing some damage. Outside operators waiting to buy at a decline owing to improving statistical position as soon as there is less 'hedge' selling. Our opinion is that we shall see higher prices but not until later in the season.

Liverpool: Good general offtake but active Southern hedging supplying market liberally with contracts.

New York: Spot houses and Liverpool bought nears. Hedging offset by trade buying.

New York: Average estimate of correspondents as on September 15 is around 1,13,00,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 18.

October	11.98
December	12.02
January	12.01
March	12.00
May	11.98
July	11.88
Middling Spot	12.38

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 18.

October	11.96
December	11.98
January	11.97
Middling Spot	12.38
11-00 a.m.	
October	12.01/12.00
December	12.04/12.03
January	12.02/12.02
Noon Call	
October	12.00
December	12.03
January	.....

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 18.

Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports	68,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	21,000

LINSEED OIL

London, Sept 18

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt Oct sellers 25/3

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt Oct Dec sellers 25/4 1 2

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 18.

September	6 65
October	6.52
November	6.44
December	6.43
January	6.44
February	6.42
March	6.41
April	6.39
May	6.37
June	6 34
July	6.32
August	6.16
September	6.08
Middling Spot	6.98
10-12 a.m. Quotations.	
October	6.55
January	6.47

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 18.

F.G.F. Sakellaridis	
October	10.25
November	10.15
January	9.84
March	9.64
May	9.44
July	9.27
August	9.27
Middling Spot	10.24

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 18.

BROACH	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.61
Fine (Good Staple)	5.76
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.91
OOMRA	
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.62
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.77
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.92
BENGAL	
Good	4.53
Fully Good	4.63
Fine	4.75

LONDON SEEDS

London, Sept 18

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f.

Sept sellers £11-16-3

Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f.

Sept Oct sellers £13-12-6

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f.

Sept Oct sellers £13-17-6

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f.

Sept Oct sellers £12-15-0

Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f.

Sept Oct sellers £12-12-6

LONDON RUBBER

London, Sept 18

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb

Sellers 7 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 18

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£74
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	£87 3/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£99 1/8
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£117
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£85 1/2
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£107 5/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£107 5/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/69	£118 7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£115 1/4
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	£15 3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg)	£102 1/2
National Bank of India	£45
P and O Banking Corporation	£10

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Sept 18

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 3/4 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Sept 18

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 7

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept 18

T T London on:—	
New York closing rate	5.06 5/16
Paris	76.88
Berlin	12.58
Madrid	nominal 55.00
Amsterdam	7.45 3/4
Brussels	29.97 1/4
Milan	64.37
Berne	15.53 3/4
Prague	122.37

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept 18

Spot	19 7/16
Forward	19 7/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept 18

Gold Bars Fine per oz 136-17-5 1/2

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Sept 18

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe	
Jan Feb sellers	8/6
Wheat Barletta Russo	
Jan Feb sellers	8/6/3
Wheat South Australian	
Sept Oct sellers	8/9/3

London Bullion Markets

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. London have issued the following report dated 2nd September:—

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £244,755,170 on the 26th ultimo as compared with £243,789,154 on the previous Wednesday.

Purchases of bar gold as announced by the Bank during the week amounted to £650,164.

Conditions in the open market have been quiet. About £1,100,000 of bar gold was disposed of at the daily fixing and was absorbed by a general demand which maintained prices at a small premium over dollar exchange parity.

Gold continues to leave Paris for the U. S. A., and Holland, but in comparatively moderate quantities.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 24th August to mid-day on the 31st August:

IMPORTS

British South Africa	£1,288,734
British India	425,675
British Malaya	14,296
Australia	14,823
New Zealand	15,178
Venezuela	16,709
France	6,567,137
Netherlands	20,552
Germany	34,890
Switzerland	63,769
Other countries	12,251
	£8,474,154

EXPORTS

U. S. A.	£227,825
France	76,198
Netherlands	41,536
Finland	22,475
Switzerland	1,935
Other countries	2,571
	£366,440

The s.s. 'Carthage' which sailed from Bombay on the 29th August carries gold to the value of about £439,000 consigned to London.

SILVER

A steady tone has been maintained and prices had shown little change until yesterday, when 19.11/16d for both deliveries was quoted—a rise of 1/8d as compared with the previous day. Although this level did not attract enquiry from America, support was given by this quarter earlier in the week, and this encouraged a continuation of the demand from the Indian Bazaars. The Indian Bazaars and speculators made resales and moderate offerings continued to be made on China account. The market appears steady and no important change is anticipated in the near future.

It was announced that the President of Mexico issued a decree on August 30th restoring the Mexican silver currency. The old silver coins of .720 fine are to be released from the vaults of the Bank of Mexico and returned to circulation, whilst the one peso notes, issued when the high price of silver made it profitable to export coin as bullion, will be withdrawn.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 24th August to mid-day on the 31st August:

IMPORTS

Manchuria	£114,344
Japan	86,938
Netherlands	28,200
British India	14,518
British West Africa	6,381*
Other countries	2,879
	£292,314

EXPORTS

U. S. A.	£39,350
British India	36,035
Egypt	1,750
Canada	1,120
France	2,820
Portugal	2,115
Denmark	1,876
Sweden	1,700
Norway	1,140
Liberia	2,500*
Other countries	695
	£91,129

*Coin at face value.

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 27th ultimo to the 2nd instant was dol. 5.03 3/8 and the lowest dol. 5.02 1/2.

Statistics for the month of August:

BAR SILVER per oz. std.

	Cash delivery
Highest price	19 11 13/16d.
Lowest price	19.1 5/8d.
Average:	19.19/64d.
	Two months' delivery
Highest price	19.11 15/16d.
Lowest price	19.1 5/8d.
Average	19.19/32d.

BAR GOLD

	per oz. fine.
Highest price	136s. 5½.
Lowest price	136s. 5d.
Average:	136s. 4.24d.

PRINCES TO CONFER

Chamber President's Letter To Members

NEW DELHI, Sept. 19.

"The Statesman" understands that an important conference of Princes will begin at Bombay on October 27 and last for several days and that a letter by His Highness the Maharaja of Dholpur Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, is being addressed to the members of the order specially urging them to attend the conference.—

The paper further understands that the programme of His Excellency the Viceroy's representatives to tour the States in connection with the draft Instrument of Accession has accordingly been changed to suit the dates of the Conference According to their revised itinerary, they are expected to be in Kathiawar on November 3.

It is reported that the Rana of Dholpur circulated a questionnaire to members of the Princes' Chamber who in their replies have expressed themselves in favour of holding the Conference and convening an early session of the Chambers.—A.P.

Conference On 26th Not 27th?

Information received in Bombay shows that the Conference of the representatives of Princes will be held in Bombay on September 26, 1936.

In this connection Sir Baijnath Bapna, Prime Minister of Indore, will be arriving in Bombay on September 23.

CONGRESS NAGAR

Tenders For Construction Invited By Reception Committee

POONA, Sept. 19

For the construction of the Congress Nagar at Faizpur to house nearly 7,000 visitors and to undertake other arrangements in connection with the Congress session, tenders have been invited by the Reception Committee to reach them by 30th September. Construction should commence by 15th October and conclude by 15th December.

The works include quarters for the President, distinguished guests, delegates huts, the Congress Mandap, etc., installation of water pumps, sanitation arrangements and also stalls for the khadi and other exhibitions.—A P

RENT FREE FOR 20 YEARS

LONDON, Sept. 2.

(By Mail).

Most of us, at some time, have to worry about the rent. But there is a house in Hammersmith, London, where the tenants are worrying in a very different way. Their landlord has not called to collect the rent for over 20 years. Nobody knows where he is and the tenants are not even sure of his name. As he stopped calling in 1916, there is a possibility that he was killed in the Great War. And in the meantime the amount of rent keeps steadily increasing at £4 4s. a month. The total to date exceeds £1,1001.

COTTON GROWING IN HAITI

An interesting bulletin summarising the work of developing cotton production in Haiti has just been published by the National Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic. The bulletin was written by Dr. H. D. Barker, who has just returned to Washington after eleven years in Haiti. The Department of Cotton, of course, under the direction of M. Monfils is continuing its efforts to raise the standard of production, and to grow a cotton which will embody the chief characteristics of Sea Island cotton.

The bulletin, which is in French, is the third report on improving Haitan cotton and summarises the results obtained by selection from 1930 to the present day, together with general observations on the growth of cotton in the country.

In his general remarks, Dr. Barker says the results of the work of selective cultivation have been very satisfactory. Despite the excellent results obtained as regards strength and texture, he thinks an improvement on the present export both probable and very desirable. The experiments in spinning have shown that the Haitian yarns, particularly doubled yarns, are not as durable as the better type of Egyptian yarns of the same length, though at the same time the Haitian fibres, taken individually, are very strong. This fact, Dr. Barker observes, has not been explained satisfactorily, but it is none the less true that the toughness of a yarn rests not only on the strength of individual fibres, but also on their fineness, age, and other essential qualities.

Much attention has been paid since 1930 to this fault in the Haitian cotton when choosing plants for fresh study. Nevertheless, Dr. Barker holds that other work in selective production will still have to be undertaken to remedy this fault so plainly manifest in the spinning tests.

Still Buried Under Quetta 'Quake Ruins

99 More Bodies Dug Out During Site-Clearance Operations

SIMLA, September 18

News has come from Quetta that the erection of privately owned shops and houses in the city continues, though not with the same speed as before. This is probably due to the approach of the cold weather and to the fact that the number of shops and houses already built exceeds the requirements.

A new lay-out of roads in Wards Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6 was completed during the period under report and applications are being received from the property owners of Wards 1 and 2 for permission to build.

Measures are being devised to deal with possible overcrowding next year in the Quetta City due to the influx of labour for reconstruction in the cantonments and the Civil Lines and City.

Property valued at Rs. 3,809 was delivered from Government stores to the owners on identification and verification of their claims, bringing the total value of property recovered and delivered to the owners upto the end of August 1936, to Rs. 58,26,939-9-2.

MORE DEAD BODIES.

Ninety-nine dead bodies were recovered from the ruins during the site-clearance operations, bringing the grand total upto the end of August to 8,775.

The work of rural reconstruction is still proceeding and the speed has been accelerated. A sum of Rs. 93,014-8-0 was spent on this account, mainly on erecting huts of the approved pattern in the rural areas affected by the earthquake, bringing the total spent upto the end of August to Rs. 1,10,507-10-0.

Relief sanctioned or amount surrendered during the month of August, 1936, amounted to Rs. 8,413-10-4, and payments sanctioned during the same period amounted to Rs. 4,171-11-4. The total relief sanctioned upto the end of August 1936, was Rs. 4,27,247-0-5, out of which sum, payments to the extent of Rs. 4,06,410-3-5 have been made. This amount does not include figures of allotment and expenditure on rural reconstruction or relief in Kalat State.

The total number of cases upto the end of August in which relief was granted, is 49,70.—United Press.

JAPANESE POLICEMAN SHOT DEAD

TOKIO, Sept. 19.

A Japanese consular policeman is reported to have been shot dead at Hankow this morning.—Reuter.

SPANISH JIG-SAW PUZZLE

What is the difference between a Spanish Loyalist and a Spanish Red? In recent weeks, a whole confusing vocabulary has puzzled many readers of newspapers.

In a broad sense, the Spanish Civil War is a rebellion of regular army officers acting for conservative political groups which were defeated in last February's elections. These officers are in revolt against the Popular Front Government.

The following table was designed by the "Literary Digest" with the hope of fitting together the pieces of the Spanish jig-saw puzzle.

Government

Variously referred to as Loyalists, Reds and Leftists.

President of the Spanish Republic is Manuel Azana, head of the Popular Front Government formed last February through a coalition of the following parties:

1. Center:

(a) Radical Party; favors Republican regime and cooperation with Right Parties

(b) Conservative Republican Party; Catholic and conservative.

(c) Independents.

2. Left:

(a) Socialist Party; favors confiscation of landed estates and socialization of production; anticlerical and antiroyalist; leaders: Francisco Largo Caballero (extremist) and Indalecio Prieto (moderate).

(b) Radical Democratic Party; favors complete separation of Church and State, free public schools, evolutionary improvement of peasants' and workers' living conditions by legal process.

(c) Catalonian Left Party; favors radical social, economic and political reforms and regional autonomy.

(d) Communist Party; Soviet-minded, bitterly anticlerical, favors State ownership of all industries.

(e) Anarcho-Syndicalists; belligerent labor group which flouts constitutional methods and demands local autonomy everywhere.

Civil Guard: Mobile constabulary recruited from the army; formerly loyal to Government, but now divided between Rebels and Loyalists; actual strength 22,000, of whom 5,000 are mounted.

Marxist or Workers' Militia: Emergency male and female volunteers mustered by Socialist, Communist and Anarcho-Syndicalist leaders.

Red Carmens: Militia women taking active part in front-line fighting.

Assault Guard: Shock police troops numbering 17,000, mostly with Rebels.

Rebels

Loosely termed Whites, Monarchists and Fascists, they are supporters of the Rightist Popular Action bloc formed last February to offset the Leftist coalition of the Popular Front, and embracing the Royalists, Clericals and Fascists.

In general, they are opposed to rapid social, political or economic reforms, altho, with the exception of the Royalists, they have become reconciled to Spain's Republican form of government. They are supported by at least nine Parties, including:

(a) Renovacion Espanola; royalist reactionaries led by Jose Calvo Sotelo, whose assassination on July 13 precipitated the civil war.

(b) Falange Espanola; led by Antonio Primo de Rivera, son of the former dictator and now in a Madrid jail. They are strongly Fascist, reactionary and proclerical, bitter haters of Communists.

(c) Agrarian Populist Party; Catholic Nationalists, whose leader, Jose Maria Gil Robles, fled the country at the outbreak of the insurrection.

(d) Traditionalist Party: Monarchists opposed to Alfonso's return; intensly Catholic and conservative.

Beyond Parties, but included in General Mola's rebel forces of the North, are the Carlists, red-berected peasant militia from Navarre (of which Pamplona is the Capital) numbering approximately 20,000;

Foreign Legion: Organised in 1920 and patterned after the French body. It counts 6,000 men and officers of Spanish and other nationalities.

Moroccan Regulars, or Moors: Stationed in Spanish Morocco, now in complete Rebel control; number about 35,000, of whom 10,000 are native Arabic-speaking Moors. Also included in Rebel control are the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean; and the Canary Islands, off the west coast of Africa in the Atlantic Ocean.

Rapti, Rohni And Gandak Flooded Again

Gorakhpur In Danger: Hundreds Of Villages Turned Into Islands

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

GORAKHPUR, Sept. 19.

Gorakhpur is very unfortunate as the Rapti, the Rohni, the Gandak, the Gogara and the Amin are flooded again—almost to the previous level. Though downpours of rain that were continuous ceased a few days ago, floods are still rising gradually, and hundreds of villages are like islands. Thousands of people and also cattle are in great distress. People are evacuating villages.

NO RABI CROPS

All hopes for rabi crops also have gone. No relief agency is functioning, except the exhausted Gita Press, Congress and Calcutta Marwari Relief Society, at a few places. Government relief measures are mostly under consideration still. Help is badly needed.

Flood-Stricken Bihar's Woes

SAD PLIGHT OF DINAPORE VILLAGERS

Chapra Still Submerged And Communication Possible By Boats Only

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Sept. 19.

The Collector of Patna is taking steps to convene a public meeting some time next week, for concerting relief measures and to organise the collection of funds for the purpose.

In the meanwhile, the Patna District Board has sanctioned Rs. 2,000 for immediate relief, over and above undertaking to supply fodder, wherever there is shortage, throughout the District. A fodder dump has been opened near Phulwari Sharif, West of Patna. Communication between Patna and Futwah Bakhtiarpur and Barh has been restored by the District Board authorities, putting up temporary expedients at various breaches on the road. The Patna-Ranchi Road is still closed to traffic, because of the serious breaches between Chero and Viana.

PITIABLE PICTURE.

Syed Abdul Aziz, the Minister of Education, who had arrived from Ranchi and who travelled from Gaya to Patna by train, gives a harrowing picture of the situation he witnessed between Jahanabad and Patna, which represents a vast sheet of water, with villages marooned all over. It may now be stated that, out of the four sub-divisional areas in the Patna District, those of Sardar Barh and Bihar are almost wholly affected and nearly half of Dinapore.

In respect of Dinapore Sub-Division, Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, President, Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha, in the course of a statement, describes the sad plight of no less than 36 villages in one Thana alone which has been almost washed away. According to him, the situation in several Thanas is appalling, a vast majority of houses having collapsed. Six lives have been lost, according to him. He fears that a number of persons was crushed under their houses, by reason of their sudden collapse.

WATER RECEDES.

Water from the town of Patna has now practically receded, leaving few out-lying and low-lying thoroughfares still under water. Adequate arrangements for trenching have been made at the instance of the Assistant Director of Public Health, and it is stated, that untoward happenings in the form of epidemics may be prevented, as a result of these steps taken.

NORTH BIHAR.

Reports from North Bihar indicate that Chapra Town is still under water and communication is possible by boats only. Chapra-Mashrakh Line continues to be closed, and communication on Chapra-Mashrakh Road is only possible by boats. The furious rise of the Gandak has prevented the water near Sonepur being drained off and it is, therefore stagnant. Fortunately the Gandak Embankment has stood the strain and thus prevented what may have proved to be an indescribable disaster. Reports from Champaran show that the whole of the district is affected.

SHORT NOTICE

Mr. Satyanarayan Sinha, M.L.A., by means of a short notice question, the text of which is available here, invites the attention of the Government of India to Rajendra Babu's suggestion, that the Government should invite best Engineering Experts available to tackle the problem successfully, and enquires what the Government are going to do, and also enquires if the Government of India propose to place a decent amount at the disposal of the Bihar Government to give adequate relief for house-building and for the supply of seeds to the unfortunate sufferers.

SOUTH CANARA FLOOD RELIEF FUND

Distress Of Cultivators

In view of the acute distress and suffering caused to a large number of Arecanut-Cultivators in this District, the Executive Committee of the above Fund has resolved, subject to there being no objection from the subscribers to the Fund, to divert a portion of the balance of the above Fund (now standing at Rs. 5,267-5-8) to the relief of the above-mentioned distress and suffering. It is requested that the subscribers to the above Fund or their legal representatives may intimate to the undersigned by 1st November 1936 if they have any objection to the aforesaid diversion and also to intimate if they have any objection to change the name and object of the Fund from "South Canara Flood Relief Fund" to "Distress Relief Fund."

SUNDAY EDITION

OF

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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Each copy issued during the month of Sept. will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Number will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price. We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

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Don't Miss Your Copy.

'Seers' And 'Seeresses' Of New York Organise

Two Thousand Members Of Fortune-Telling Fraternity Combine To Circumvent Police "Persecutors"

Discovering latent mystic powers beneath her crop of thick, black hair, Helen A. Perota, thirty-five, New York City public-school teacher, quit her desk and books three years ago, took to fortune-telling for a livelihood.

As "Gipsy Lee," she festooned her swarthy figure with the trappings of Romany, broke a path for herself; but soon fell to brooding over the sad lot of her new disorganized profession.

Last month she pitched her tent aboard the steamers of the Hudson River Day Line and in her spare time mapped out a plan of action.

A fortnight ago she called together twenty-one leading New York seers and seeresses, formed the National Association of Fortune Tellers, America's first.

Last week Miss Perota, as President, summoned from her floating headquarters the nation's fortune-tellers to a convention to be held in Trenton, New Jersey, during the State Fair beginning on September 27, writes the "Literary Digest" (Aug. 15).

No Crystal—At this convention the Association hopes to win over its time-honoured rivals, the astrologers (men) and the astrologists (women). Depending on the stars for their predictions, devotees of astrology loathe to be classed with crystal-gazers, card-readers, palmists, tea-leaf readers and other psychic varieties of fortune-tellers.

Whereas astrology dates back to the nomadic shepherds of pre-historic times, plain fortune-telling originated in China. There last week, the police at Canton ordered all fortune-tellers, oracle-readers and "wind-and water" soothsayers to cease practise. Charge: encouraging superstition.

Spread through Europe and America by Gipsies and adventurers, the profession grew from old-fashioned palm-reading to the modern-day tea-room chats. Currently there are 100,000 fortune-tellers in the country. Still regarded generally as glib hocus-pocus artists, many of them endure a status little removed from that of horse-thieves.

Chance Takers—In three-fourths of the States they have no legal status at all. Denied a right to a licence, they can be arrested and fined at any time for collecting fees. To circumvent this, they have resorted in many cases to merchandising subterfuges; or have taken their chances outright with the police, as most of them do.

In New York City, where 2,000 fellow soothsayers practise the ancient art, an old statute even designates professional members as disorderly persons, along with circus-performers, theatrical people and wife-deserters. In 1915 the law was strengthened against them.

"Gipsy Lee' herself has to give her service as part of the excursion fare, though she can take tips. The new association, she hopes, will help both fortune-tellers and the public. It has drawn up a petition asking Gov. Herbert H. Lehman to legalize the profession; gone on record against dishonesty and fraud, decided that rates should be varied and based on skill and reputation.

Semiexact Science—A more compact, but none the less generally disorganized lot, the practitioners of astrology number 10,000 in the United States. Two of their organizations are the Astrological Association and the American Academy of Astrology.

Authority to practise the semi-exact science is given by a number of schools of astrology, but the unsanctioned astral seers outnumber the approved ones. A movement to obtain licenses has gained momentum sporadically, with chief activity in California.

Mr. Ramakant Ramchandra Mahadeshwar has been appointed as first student "Speaker" of Lucknow Christian College Parliament very recently for the session 1936137. He has also been elected Vice-President of Lucknow Christian College Union, Chief Editor of the Orman Caldwell Hostel Courier and Joint-Editor of the College Union Magazine.

Abandoning the old-time tall, star-spangled pointed has and long robes, the modern astrologist or astrologer goes in for trim business dress, prefers modern offices, high in city sky-scrapers. There they are surrounded by secretaries, mathematicians and researchers, who pore over complex charts and graphs.

In this class, the premier astrologist of the world was the late Evangeline Adams. Born in Jersey City in 1868, she exhibited occult powers in childhood, took up astrology at nineteen.

Coming to New York from Boston in 1899, her first client was the proprietor of the Hotel Windsor, on Fifth Avenue. In his horoscope she saw disaster rushing in upon him.

A few moments later the hotel burst into flames. The proprietor told newspaper reporters. Next day Miss Adams woke up to find herself a national figure.

Celebrities flocked to her door. Stock-brokers and financiers, including J. P. Morgan, asked her advice. In 1919, a Boston astrologer named G. E. Jordan, Jr. joined her. Together, they predicted the stock-market crash of 1929, the attempt upon President Roosevelt's life in Miami in 1932, foresaw in 1942-'45 civil war in the United States. On the air, they got 35,000 letters a day, had a million clients.

In 1923, Jordan married Miss Adams, predicted within twenty-two minutes her death in November, 1932. To-day, he carries on her practise, has 165,000 clients.

Master's Pupil—Best-known astrologist to-day is Belle Bart. Graduate of the Columbia University Law School, Miss Bart drove an ambulance in France during the War. Back home, she got her start in astrology from Evangeline Adams, who read her horoscope, recognized her ability and taught her rudiments.

Forty-four, short, vibrant, with a boyish bob, Miss Bart lost three million-dollar fortunes, started from scratch again last September.

From her eagle-nest New York office in a Rockefeller Centre sky-scraper, she has built up a new practise which runs into six figures; directs a battalion of expert assistants, gets a top 250 dollar for a personal interview, from 1,000 dollars to 10,000 dollars for horoscoping a corporation, sends out thousands of readings for 1 dollar apiece.

In addition, she collects 20 per cent of clients' stock-market winnings, maintains branch offices in Paris and Johannesburg, South Africa, edits an astrological magazine with 75,000 circulation, and heads the American Academy of Astrology, which educates young students by correspondence.

Tea-Shop Queen—The nearest woman rival to her in this variegated art of soothsaying is Miss Marie Costello, queen of the gipsy tea-shops. A Kansas City woman, she raised funds for soldiers during the War by reading tea-leaves at benefits, opened her first tea-shop in her own home after hostilities.

From this grew a million-dollar enterprise, which has twenty-three shops thoughout the country. Greatest pay-dirt city in New York, were girl readers collect tips as high as 10 dollars. Tea-leaf readings must be given as part of menu to avoid breaking law. Men are some of the best customers. The idea has spread in every direction, with plenty of competition for the pioneer organization.

Interest in general fortune-telling and the more scientific phases of it got a robust boost from the depression. Thousands who had lost their fortunes, fell into interminable difficulties as a result, sought out the little booths, tents and dens of seer. It has gone unabated with the return of better times.

From other sources evidence piled up showing the widening interest in fortune-telling. Newspaper syndicate services reported increased popularity of horoscope features. Five hundred papers take them. One appears in 150 papers. Rural districts and small cities provide most of the fans. Heaviest interest is in the Midwest, least in the South.

Hundreds of letters asking advice are received. Questions most asked concern love and money, with love slightly in the lead.

Whether it's syndicated horoscopes, tea-leaves, crystals, cards or palmistry, President Perota of the National Association of Fortune Tellers believes the profession faces a definite organized future.

Looking into that future, she finds it looks bright for all who practise it.

WARNING
On Guard!
Take Heed!
Don't lose your teeth through neglect!

PYORRHEA is a horrible disease—treacherous, insidious. It's a cruel enemy lurking in the cavity of your mouth, unnoticed, perhaps, for years. Then, suddenly, it discloses itself. Your tooth brush shows stains. Your gums bleed . . . become tender, soft, spongy. Your teeth soon loosen and either drop out or have to be extracted. Horrible . . . yes . . . but none the less true!

Be warned in time. Take care of your gums at the same time you attend to your teeth. Use FORHAN'S, the *double-duty* dentifrice, developed especially to protect *both teeth and gums*. Forhan's will help you *save your teeth* at the same time you cleanse them. Use only Forhan's

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"Lonely Heart Club"

America's Matrimonial Agencies Do Thriving Business

America's marriage-brokers are taking a breathing-spell, these days, from the rush of ceremonies that hit a park in June and had been tapering off into the summer months. As they counted up returns, they estimated last month that more than a million love-starved women by the end of the year will have sought through their services the perfect man, says the "Literary Digest".

Operating quietly, with only an occasional outburst from a defrauded customer, the industry (an industry that foresees a near-billion-dollar year) seldom reveals to the public just how many thousands are eager to use its services. Last month, however, a court-case revealed the potential market.

Friends played a joke on Samuel Frank, Oakland, California, forty-two-year-old War veteran; they sent a letter to Gov. James V. Allred, of Texas, saying that Frank wished to find a Southern girl to marry. The letter was made public, and soon a trickle of answer started.

Then the trickle grew to a flood; an astonished postman found himself carrying large bundles of scented messages to the Frank house. Thirteen thousand eager women wrote; among them school-teachers ranked highest, nurses next, followed by unemployed spinsters. Ages ranged from 103 years down to an eleven-year-old whose registration was accompanied by her parents' consent.

Brought To Court

Frank's popularity came to public notice when Mrs. Louise Kennedy, one of the many widows who wrote, formally accused him of obtaining 125 dollars on a false promise to marry her. He denied receiving any cash, but failed to laugh his way out of the case: "It's no crime to try to find a wife."

Similar sentiments echo from the million women who are making this year the best since the depression for matrimonial agencies, "lonely heart" clubs and Jewish marriage-brokers.

The occupation of 'shadchan', Jewish marriage-broker, began in the thirteenth century, when it was considered immodest for a young man to do his own courting. In the United States to-day, 140 Jewish brokers still carry on the tradition, catering chiefly to working girls in large cities who are willing to pay approximately dollars 200 for a husband.

In the 'shadchan's' eyes, any girl over twenty-two is an old maid; unless she has a dowry her case is hopeless. In flush days, a girl's appearance counted most but since the depression money ranks first with the prospective husband. In descending order come: youth, beauty, education. In these times, say the brokers, a man should be satisfied with two of these factors.

Watchdogs Of Marriage

In New York City, no licence is required for the operation of a marriage-agency, but police keep a close check on the activities of the dozen now in operation. The largest of these has about 4 000 women registered and slightly fewer men. The charge is from dollars 10 to dollars 75, then comes a form calling for age, occupation, complexion, height, health, habits, religion and income. Each registrant also indicates the type of mate desired.

Most women want tall men with dark, wavy hair and blue eyes. Men's tastes, however, change with the new styles. At the present moment, they regard with favour women of medium height, slender, stream-lined and graceful. Brunettes slightly outrank blondes.

With applications matched as nearly as possible, the next step is the arranging of a meeting at the agency office, the public library or the girl's home. Once the courtship is on and a wedding forthcoming, dollars 100 to dollars 500, according to the size of the dowry, may be painlessly removed from the pockets of the happy couple. Payments are higher this year than in any since 1929. If registrants do not click, however, other meetings must be arranged.

Best customers of the agency are school-teachers, office-workers and nurses. The manager of the large New York agency claims he never has had a complaint following a wedding, the rigid investigation he makes, he maintains, eliminates such a possibility.

Chief Acts For Love

The mail-order matrimonial agency is typified by the Lonely Hearts Club, Jacksonville, Florida. For the last fifteen years letters have poured in replying to advertisements placed in pulp magazines by 'Evans Moore' (a pseudonym).

Membership in the club costs dollars 2, and upon payment the member receives a list of eligibles, including descriptive material and photographs. Identification is through number only, and the seeker of a mate may write to as many numbers as he wishes, using the club as a clearing-house. In many instances, the letters have resulted in matrimony.

Recently two elderly ministers, retired and living at Penny Farms, Florida, called at the Jacksonville post-office to learn the address of 'Evan Moore'. Both explained they had received wives—'the only girl in the world for me'—through the club. They were so pleased they wished to thank their benefactor personally. They went home disappointed, as the post-office refused to reveal 'Evans Moore's' name.

In many cities, St. Paul, Kansas City and St. Louis among them, lonesome-clubs take the place of marriage-agencies in drawing together friendless men and women. Los Angeles, with an estimated 80,000 lonely people, has several such clubs in operation. Friendships made in them often result in marriage.

Occasionally, though, the lonesome-club method of making contacts proves disastrous. Last January, a woman testified in court that two brothers she met at a lonesome-club urged her to enter the closing business with them. They absconded with dollars 850 she gave them to invest.

In 1935 the Pasadena Better Business Bureau issued a statement warning: "Matrimonial agencies and friendship clubs often are hunting-grounds for swindlers of the worst type." And in recent years, three or four notorious 'Bluebeards' have extracted money from women, then put them to death.

In Chicago, State and Federal authorities carried on a clean-up of questionable matrimonial bureaux two years ago, and in over a year no complaint has been received. The Committee of Fifteen, which investigates illegal practices estimates that more than 100,000 letters concerned with matrimonial business arrive in Chicago annually.

Counter-Attack

Jack Anthony, director of the Marital Relations Institute in New York, last week took a pot-shot at matrimonial agencies. Marriages contracted by them have litle chance to succeed, he believes, after having advised hundreds of couples whose maritalship has gone on the rocks subsequent to their launching by a broker or agency.

"Most of these unions have been marriages of convenience", he says, "and as such have little chance for success. There is only one basis for a successful marriage—true love."

Anthony believes that the marriage arranging industry should be stopped.

"The whole thing would be rendered unnecessary," he insists, "if we faced the faults of our social-economic system that prevent young people from mingling freely with each other. What we need are more facilities for getting boys and girls together. Then the need for commercialized friendship and love will be ended".

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A MARVELLOUS BLOOD-TONIC!

The quickest, safest way to regain strength and vigour is to take HEPILEX—an ideal blood-tonic! HEPILEX embodies blood-forming, calcium, iron, potassium and liver extract—it is widely prescribed in all cases of poverty of blood and kindred complaints, e.g., brain fag, 'nerves', anaemia, sleeplessness and skin trouble. Take HEPILEX in milk, water, or fruit juice—its taste is delicious.

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BOMBAY STOCKISTS:—Beliram Bros., Princess St. Ebrahim, Fort; Popular Pharmacy, Lamington Rd.; Perry & Co., Grant Road.

Statistical Year-Book Of League Of Nations: 1935-1936

The Statistical Year-Book for 1935-1936 which the Secretariat of the League has just published gives, as in previous years, a general view of the most important phenomena of a demographical, economic, financial and social order. Most of the data it contains are carried down to the end of 1935 and in other cases include also the first quarter of 1936. The tables in which they are presented facilitate, in so far as possible, compaarisons between one country and another. They relate in particular to the following matters:

Territory and population;

Labour Conditions; (unemployment, employment, wages, hours of work);

Production (agricultural products, dairy products, fisheries, minerals, metals, chemical products, electricity etc.); Indices of World Production of Raw Materials; Indices of Industrial Production.

International Trade and Balance of Payments;

Transport (Merchant shipping, railways, air traffic);

Public finance (budgests, public debts);

Banks and Currency Questions (circulation, reserves of gold and foreign assets exchange rates, discount rates, bank deposits, share prices, yield from bonds, issues of capital etc.);

Prices (wholesale and retail price indices, prices in gold francs).

The present edition of the Year-Book contains a certain number of improvements:

The tables for industrial and mineral production are more numerous and have been amplified. To the particulars of agricultural production there have been added hitherto unpublished statistics of the dairy industry. The table showing budgetary accounts has been entirely revised so as to show the main divisions of revenue and expenditure (ordinary, extraordinary, proceeds of loans, emergency expenditure etc). The volume contains a descriptive analysis of statistics of issues on a number of the leading capital markets. There is a new table showing the developments of air traffic in the various countries of the world. In order to facilitate comparisons, the data in a number of tables are expressed in percentages of the 1929 figures in particular in tables relating to employment, wages, exchange rates and share prices, index numbers of wholesale and retail prices and indices of production. In addition to the detailed table showing the composition of population by age-groups and the death rate by sex and by age-groups, the Year-Book will contain for the first time a table relating to the fertility rates of various peoples.

The following are examples of the information that has been secured from the figures in the Year-Book:

Whereas in a large number of countries the death rate was higher in 1935 than in 1934, the birth rate generally has continued to fall. If the birth rates in Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.) had remained at the—already low—average for the years 1921-1925, their total during the past ten years would have been eight million higher than it was.

A new table giving statistics, in part hitherto unpublished, of the birth rate according to the age-group of the mother shows that the decline in fertility is noticeable in different degrees in all age-groups, except that of women under twenty years of age The table also shows reproduction figures from which it appears that in the present conditions of the birth and death rates, a decline in the population in many countries is inevitable in proportion as the present reproducing classes pass into higher age groups. If the population is not already decresing and is even increasing in some of these countries, this is due in part to the fact that, owing to a formerly higher birth-rate, the number of women capable of child-bearing is relatively large.

To draw conclusons as to economic activity, not only the tables relating to unemployment and the degree of employment (which show an improvement in 1935), but also those showing production, trade and transport must be studied.

Basic Production

The world indexes of basic production prepared by the League's Economic Intelligence Service show an increase of 2 per cent. over the previous year and have reached the figure for 1928. This increase is due to non-agricultural raw materials; agricultural production remains at its 1934 level. The output of metal alone is 20 per cent higher and has reached the figure for 1930. Generally speaking industrial activity is improving . The world indices of industrial activity calsulated by the Economic Intelligence Service show an increase of 12 per cent. in 1935 over 1934 (more than 9 per cent. excluding the U.S.S.R.). The rise has continued in 1936. The gold value of world trade, which in 1934 had fallen to 1/3rd of its 1929 value rose somewhat in 1935. Railway goods traffic for all countries for which statistics are available increased in 1935 by 9 per cent.

The growing importance of air traffic is seen from a new table of kilometres flown, and the number of pasenger-kilometres and ton-kilometres transported.

The cost to Governments of their social charges their endeavours to secure an economic recovery and their national defence programme have in many cases not been met out of ordinary budgetary receipts.

This explains to a great extent the increasing number of special accounts, extraordinary budgets, etc., and the almost universal increase of national debts. The details of capital loans show clearly how private investments in industry and trade depreciated during the years of depression. But in 1935 there was an increase in these investments in certain countries especially the United States and United Kingdom. The notes to the table of Exchange Rates indicate in a striking manner the growing complexity of international monetary relations the free play of the gold standard having been replaced by system of differential rates varying according to financial or commercial agreements between different countries.

The rise in the price of gold in terms of national currencies gave a strong stimulus to the production of that metal, which increased by nearly 7 per lent. in 1934 and again by 9 per cent. in 1935, so that in the latter year it was almost half as great again as in 1930. The increase in output was particularly large in the U.S.S.R. which now holds the second place—after South Africa—amongst producers of gold.

These few examples will suffice to show the large amount of interesting information to be obtained in the League's Statistical Year Book 1935-1936.

Price: in wrappers—Swiss francs 10.— 10/- dols. 2.50 bound in cloth—Swiss francs 12.50/6 dols. 3.50.

THE BOMBAY SENTINEL

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN

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World News From Across The Seas

SOLACE OF DETECTIVE FICTION—SCIENTISTS AS HAROUN-el-RASHIDS—INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPEDIA—'FLU AMONG CATS—KING IN EXILE TAKES TO AVIATION—FREAK CRICKET—CHINESE FAMILY ETHICS—THE MYTHICAL DRUG—HITLER AND WOMEN—KAREL CAPEK'S NEW BOOK

(By OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT)

In a small office not far from the British Museum, three young men are preparing to launch as important a piece of social research as any undertaken in the last decade. In their last report the Pilgrim Trust had this paragraph:

"Believing the social service movement to be one of the most significant happening of recent years, and an interpretation of its value to be of vital importance for the guidance of statesmen, philanthropists and social workers, we have agreed to finance an investigation into the work for the unemployed now being done all over the country by voluntary agencies."

That inquiry is now in being. It is being run by a committee of distinguished persons, of whom the Archbishop of York is chairman and Miss Eleanor Iredale, Secretary. The three investigators are David Owen, who has been lent by P. E. P., that invaluable independent research organisation, of which Owen was joint Secretary, Walter Oakeshott, lent by Winchester College, where he is a history master and H. W. Singer, a young Cambridge statistician, whom Mr. J. M. Keynes highly recommended. None of them has an axe to grind!

Detective Fiction For Tired Brains

Regarding the question of tired brains and the solace of detective fiction raised recently by an English newspaper, a correspondent writes:—

"Sometime ago I was instrumental in bringing into conference the leading astronomer of the United States and his 'opposite number' in Great Britain. I retired a little distance, knowing too well, alas! that their conversation was not for the likes of me. I observed that almost at once these mighty men were in eager disputation, and then I thought that after all I would draw near enough to overhear. I did so and I heard a most interesting and lively discussion about the best vintages of detective story! The explanation was simple; it was only by detective stories that the American could get his thoughts off the construction of a 200-inch telescope and the Briton off his efforts to out-Einstein Einstein."

Scientists Mingle With Crowds

Famous scientists who visited Blackpool for the British Association annual conference on September 9 mingled with the holiday crowds—for a purpose.

That purpose was to gain data for a discussion on "How the masses enjoy themselves". They went among dancers in the big ballrooms and among the beach crowds and circus audiences. They joined the bathers in Stanley Park Lake; went up the Tower, made shilling-a-time cruises; rode in the Big Dipper and the helter-skelter; tried their luck at skee ball. An official declared that their members learnt a great deal by moving among these people on equal terms.

Wells' Latest

By what is said in "The Left Review", the grand scheme to establish a modern encyclopaedia worthy of the times we live in is not going to prove so easy.

It is really Mr. H. G. Wells's idea, but, unfortunately, when the author first outlined it before the assembled democratic intellectuals of Europe at a meeting in London, he nearly killed the proposal by walking out of the meeting without waiting to hear any discussion of it. The main impression left by the busy Mr. Wells was that a modern international encyclopaedia was needed, and that it would cost a round £30,000,000. He left it as a baby to be nursed and carried.

Histories Of The Great War

Lord Tweedsmuir, whose History of the Great War is a classic, is publishing a shorter version of it in October.

John Buchan first started to write the history when he was ill, during the last War. His "little red volumes," appeared one by one as the war proceeded. There were 24 of them in all. Afterwards he revised the history and republished it in four big volumes. In the new version it is boiled down to a single volume of continuous narrative entitled "Episodes of the Great War."

A Great Cartographer

There are many facets in the conduct of a war which although important, do not reflect the light of publicity.

How many thousands of those who took an active part in the Great War know how much they were indebted to the mole-like genius of Colonel George F. A. Whitlock, whose death at the age of 68 took place last week? Colonel Whitlock was a cartographer of the highest development, and was responsible for the preparation of maps during the war for all three services. Apart from this highly important war service, the late colonel served on many important boundary commissions in Central Africa and Europe. For four years before the war he was chief instructor in surveying at the School of Military Engineering at Chatham. After retirement he was for one year mayor of Barnstaple borough.

'Flu Scare In London

There has been a sort of scare in London about a serious influenza epidemic among the local cats, but from inquiries in informed quarters it is learnt that nothing unusual has happened among cats this autumn.

The epidemic of "influenza" turns out to be a form of feline distemper which is usually prevalent at this time of the year. One of the causes of this is that the damp weather following a dry period lowers the animal's vitality and makes it receptive to the disease. The majority of the animals affected are kittens and in many cases the attack proves fatal.

Hundreds of cats are treated for this complaint at the R.S.P.C.A. free clinics (but the veterinary surgeon stated that proper care of the cat during the illness was the main factor in its recovery. Many cats which have not been seen by a veterinary surgeon in the early stages of the disease are taken to the animal clinics for painless destruction when the disease has reached an incurable stage. The complaint is accompanied by gastric or enteric complications, which are in a good many instances fatal. The distemper is highly infectious among cats, but not from cat to dog or vice versa.

Ex-King Of Siam

Ex-King Prajadhipok of Siam is now on the way to becoming a proficient air pilot. It has taken him several weeks of hard work at Heston to learn.

Although Prince Prajadhipok, as he prefers to be called, proved much more mentally alert than the average pupil, he is not yet entirely free from his old eye trouble, and found it difficult at first to judge distances. This made landing a particularly trick business for him. Recently, however, it became apparent that he had mastered that most difficult part of flying. His subsequent first solo flight was "a very tidy" performance from a careful take-off to a faultless three-point landing.

Transport Workers' New Chief

A report was current among the delegates at the Trade Union Congress at Plymouth that Mr. Ernest Bevin, general secretary of the

(Continued on page 53)

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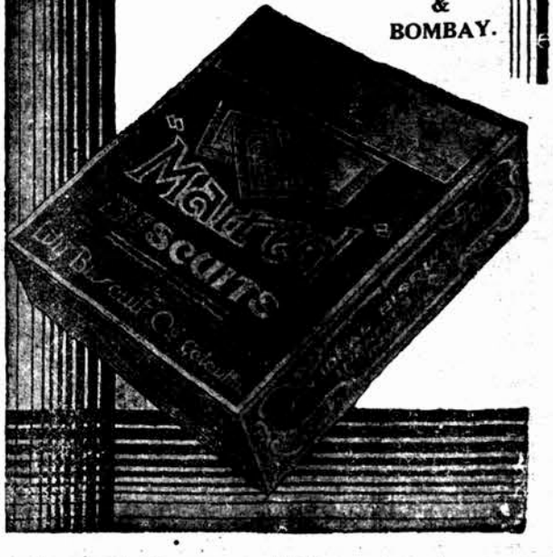

THE MARCH OF SCIENCE

ELECTRIC EYE GRADES MILK COLOUR

New Device Is Expected To Aid Dairymen

The latest development toward the "dairymen's dream" of complete electrification, an electric eye that grades milk according to colour is announced by the research laboratory of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, Rutgers University.

Laboratory and field tests with the device have been so satisfactory that there is tangible promise of producing long-sought milk colour traits in specific herds, according to Dr. J. W. Bartlett, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, an associate in the research project now being conducted at a branch experiment station at Beemerville.

The principal of the Manwaring colorimeter is to measure the capacity of any given milk to transmit light. With the new stress upon high production of mill and butterfat quantities, the experiments are expected to aid dairymen in milk colour selection as heritable traits in herds of registered lineage as a breeding policy.

TO WEIGH THE STARS

A new kind of telescope is being installed in the Royal Observatory at Cape Town. It is called a "twin-photometric" telescope, and will be used solely to determine the stellar magnitude (or standard of brightness) of each star, and from this to find out its weight. Though stars vary enormously in size, some being only a tenth that of the sun, and others being twenty, fifty, and a hundred times as large, their actual weight or mass falls between the limits of a quarter and ten times that of the sun. This is because all stars start by being very large masses of gaseous matter, which in the course of millions of years progressively condense to a star of smaller size but of greater density.

The various types of stars are of different colour, the largest and most diffuse being red, the smaller and more condensed being white-hot or blue—the different sizes of stars running through the whole colour spectrum. Now a blue star gives a bigger image on a photographic plate than does a red star, yet the latter may actually be the laregr in size. The new telescope, with its two lenses sensitive to colours will correct this, and consequently the plate will show the stars in their true magnitude. A comparatively simple calculation will then give the actual weight or mass of the star.

WONDERS OF SCIENCE

Flies Don't Like Colours

Recent experiments have shown that flies strongly dislike coloured light. In order to avoid it they will even resist the attraction of tasty food.

If, therefore, the windows of a lardar or other room used for storing food are fitted with coloured glass, flies will be effectively kept away.

All colours are not equally abnoxious to the fly. Red is his pet aversion, but yellow scares him almost as much. He is somewhat more courageous when faced with blue or green.

Red is therefore the best colour to keep off flies. But since red glass let in so little light, yellow is generally used to glaze the food-store windows.

But if you are worried by flies in your living-room or work-room, you should be warned against trying the same device. Yellow light is bad for the eyes, and injures the general health.

The Mystery Of Sleep

Harvard Scientists Discover "Internal Clock" Regulating Animal Mechanism

Harvard scientists, working with an animal they prefer to keep anonymous "for fear of ridicule," have discovered the presence of mysterious "diurnal rhythms" controlling the sleeping and waking habits of lower animals and thus possibly of man, says a special correspondent the "New York Times".

For five months the research workers, under the direction of Dr. Jhon H. Welch of the Harvard Biological Laboratories, kept their animals in a darkened cage held at a constant temperature and at the end of that time have announced that the animal continued to observe changes usually associated with day and night.

Finding it impossible to obtain any human subject who would permit himself to be shut up in a dark closet for as long as five months allow a continuous record of blood pressure, heart rate and body temperature, to be taken; or submit to injections of drugs which the investigators wished to use as part of their experiment, Dr. Welch and his associates fell back on the animal.

"I shall not mention the name of the experimental animal," Dr. Welch declared, "for fear of ridicule."

The animal used, however, now generally believed to be the much-maligned skunk, is nocturnal in its habits, and from the very dim past its activities have been regulated by day and night. At sunset it wakes and forges for food and at sunrise "retires," while its enemies are abroad.

During the five-month test period the animal was kept in a completely darkened cage at a constant temperature, and nearly all of the familiar body reactions were recorded, either by automatic recording devices or by personal osbervation.

At the end of five months the changes in activity, associated under normal conditions with changes from daylight to darkness and vice versa, continued to be noticed, thus proving to the investigators that external conditions have no bearing on the waking and sleeping habits of the lower animals.

"These investigations," according to Dr. Welch, "indicate that 'internal clocks' are not products of the imagination. Seperate any animal from its normal environment and it may still run on schedule. It now remains to determine which is the primary reaction, the 'master clock.'"

QUEER PATENTS

The United States Patent Office, now celebrating its centenary, has been searching its records for the most eccentric inventions to which its protection has been extended. One man, half a century ago obtained a patent for a flying machine the motive power of which was to be half a dozen trained eagles harnessed to the top of a light gondola. More recently a patent was granted for a mechanical egg-stamper, comprising an ingenious arrangement of wire and rubber bands to be attached to the hen's tail in such a way as to stamp each egg as laid with her number.

"CLIMATE MAKING"

A New Industry

Only a few years ago no one but a specialist would have had the slightest idea what it meant by "climate making". In the meantime this industry has developed into a very important adjunct of industrial and technical manufacturing. The "climate making plant" produces artificial climate conditions for hygienic and industrial purposes. It automatically regulates the temperature, moistness and movement of the air in work and store rooms with the best possible effect on the health of those working in such rooms or on the condition of goods in store. These apparatus work automatically either heating or cooling the air, filtering, washing cleansing if of dust and keeping it at the right degree of humidity and in good circulation.

Scientific reseach has proved that in European factories without such apparatus the average working capacity is 30 per cent. lower in the summer than in the cooler months. Not only is it possible to put an end to such differences by means of artificial air regulation, but it has also been possible to "manufacture" the famous Lancashire climate in German cotton mills, thus enabling them to turn out the same quality as that woven in the moist West of England climate. In a number of big hospitals, for instance in the Berlin Charite, apparatus has been installed which manufactures artificial climate for lung patients equal to that of Davos.

Primarily the United States were the leading country in this direction, but recently both the manufacture and technical installation of such plants has made great progress in Germany, so that now there is hardly any industry which is bound to a certain latitude for climatic reasons.

The German Railways have also been experimenting with railway coaches with special air regulating equipment, and the airship "Hindenburg" has been fitted with a plant which utilizes the exhaust from the engines to circulate either warm or cool fresh air in the staterooms and cabins.

"POROUS METAL"

New Invention Blots Ink And Can Be Used As Wick That Burns In Kerosene Lamp

Metal can be made to absorb ink like a blotter; and used as a wick in a kerosene lamp. This is nothing unusual to industrial scientists. Often must work with "porous" metal which can do these things.

To make it "porous" a metal is first prepared in powder form by a chemical or an electrolytic process. The powder is subjected to a pressure of several thousand pounds to the square inch. The compressed metal which results is heat-treated in a furnace. After it comes out of the furnace it is the finished product—"porous" metal. It looks and feels like ordinary metal, but it is much lighter.

The fine grains of powder have been pressed together just tightly enough to leave microscopic tiny cracks and crannies between the grains. To the naked eye the crannies are invisible. A drop of ink runs down between the powder grains. The metal, in other words, blots the ink exactly as a paper blotter does. A piece of "porous" metal placed in some kerosene acts like a wick. It can be lit with a match; used instead of the regular fabric wick of cotton.

STRANGE PULSE BEATING IN RED BLOOD CORPUSCLES

A strange sort of pulse, discovered in red blood corpuscles, has been reported to the conference on spectroscopy and colour at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

This pulse was found in hemoglobin, the red colouring substance of blood. It appeared in molecules of the red material, each one of which was so big it seemed almost independently alive.

The beat was rhythmical. It was composed apparently, of the combined effect of exceedingly rapid pulsations in the thousands of atomic particles which compose a single molecule of hemoglobin. These individual pulsations were oscillations somewhere near the speed of the vibrations of light.

The rhythm showed up in a regular spacing of the energy in each hemoglobin molecule. Both this rhythm and the pulsations were found with the absorption spectrograph. This instrument showed how light was absorbed when it passed through a semi-transparent liquid containing hemoglobin.

The rhythm in energy absorption was discovered by Dr. David L. Drabkin of the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine.

The rapid oscillations were identified by O. R. Wulf of the United States Bureau of Chemistry and Soils and by other spectoscopists. They examined substances similar to hemoglobin.

Dr. Drabkin said the studies showed that the spectroscope might be used to reveal some of the now unknown structure and, perhaps composition of the vital hemoglobin.

OUR SHORT STORY

BEGINNER'S LUCK

(By Pheroz Khambatta, M. A.)

The Chor Bazaar at Bombay is certainly no misnomer. Shakespeare has something to say about there being nothing in a name but that does not apply here. The place in truth and in fact is exactly what its name indicates, the Market of Thieves.

If you have not seen it before, you will naturally be led to expect an imposing building, pot-bellied gentlemen in rich attire, smoking expensive cigars, and fleecing fools. But you will be wrong. That sort of institution you come across at the other end of Bombay. Somewhere in Dalal Street, I think; where they tell you something about stocks and shares and the Gold Standard and the Exchange and various other things. Of course, in your sadder and wiser moments you realise that all these fine, high-sounding terms, when reduced to a simple and common denomination, amount to no more than the abracadabra which the financial conjuror employs to transform your solid silver into waste paper.

But that, as I say, is a different place with different tactics.

The Chor Bazaar is a shadowy place, both figuratively and literally. Like a sprawling octopus, it throws out its tentacles over a net-work of narrow alleys, littered with junk-shops and frequented by cut-purse crook and cut-throat, shark and swindler, harpy trickster, forger, fool, receiver and various light-fingered gentry, who, like the policeman, are ever 'on duty' and unlike him are always alert.

The fame of this Picaresque Metropolis had spread far and wide; far enough to reach the ears of Oollumal, clerk in the Hardwork Lowpay Corporation of 12, Sweatwork Square, Bombay. Oollumal was a virtuous and industrious man, who thanked God and his employers for the sixty rupees that he drew every month. In fact he had trod the narrow path so long and so closely, that the vista was now beginning to pall on him. Added to this discontent was the realisation that his employment gave little scope for the exercise of his business talents. These undoubtedly existed, at least in Oollumal's own mind. In fact he had at various times offered to place them, even free of charge, at the disposal of his office. But this had been declined without thanks. And not unnaturally, his heart was sore, though he derived what consolation he could by ascribing his failure to the perversity of Fate and the world.

It was at this psychological moment that Oollumal heard through a friend, of the rare bargains to be had at the Chor Bazaar, if one had enough control over one's conscience not to question too closely, the history of the sellers and the articles sold there. But this presented no real difficulty to him. For the moral problem of 'mine and thine' after it had passed through the labyrinth of his mind, resolved itself into a purely commercial proposition where the question was only of Oollumal's business talents against the other man's.

So, one fine Sunday morning he set out for the field of his adventures. Oollumal felt just the dash of excitement which the virtuous feel on an occasional sidestep from the straight and narrow path. His heart beat hopefully if a little irregularly. The presence of a passing 'buttercup' gave him assurance. It meant that the Law was within his reach, if the occasion should arise. Not that he expected it; in fact on second thoughts he believed that the Presence might cause embarrassment rather than anything else.

Out on the broad thoroughfare opposite the big Nulli Bazaar, he passed through a row of fierce-looking Tartar cutlery vendors, who occupied the foot-path.

'Nothing doing here,' he thought. Out on the main road, under the very nose of Law and Order, he could not expect to meet the type of gentlemen he had come to deal with. So he plunged into one of the alleys, crowded with people. This was Chor Bazzar proper, and prudently therefore, Oollumal kept his arm tightly over his side. This jostling crowd in a gully would delight the heart of any pick-pocket, he thought, and rightly. Cautiously he threaded his way through the people. On his left, a Borah in a stentorian voice offered him hammers, chisels, screw-drivers and other implements which he did not want. So he passed on. Further ahead, were the furniture shops.

'John Roberts and very cheap.' Oollumal hesitated. Quality and cheapness were the very things he had to expect. Surely these words had the right 'business' ring. But on second thoughts he wondered. Articles like cupboards and tables and chairs, he decided, were too bulky to bring a man easily within the definition of theft under the Indian Penal Code. The remembrance of that brought an indulgent smile to his lips. Serving on juries had brought him in contact with the criminal law; the right side of it, he added with a smile to himself.

A little further on were the second-hand motor shops. Around him lay denuded crocks in various stages of decay. But these caused no flutter in the heart of Oollumal. A keen motorist, with an eye on business, might perhaps have.....

'Ugh,' he cried almost falling over, at a sharp elbow jab on his side. The next moment his hand instinctively went to his pocket. Mercifully that was safe. Much relieved he looked round to find out the cause and found it in a shifty-looking, shrunken, non-descript individual, in a very old battered felt hat, almost covering the eyes. Having proceeded about ten paces, Felt Hat turned round and gave Oollumal a knowing look and another at his own pocket.

Oollumal was puzzled as well as curious. He wondered what the fellow meant by these queer antics. Felt Hat was trying to show him furtively a gold watch.

And suddenly knowledge dawned upon him.

Here was his 'customer.'

Felt Hat had moved again and stopped a few paces further on. Oollumal followed. In this mode of progression the couple came to a secluded spot under the awning of a dilapidated old house. Its shade afforded the ideal place for a 'shady' transaction. The ejections of countless betelnut and pan chewers had coloured the wall red. The refuse of weeks had gathered in a corner and from it emanated a smell which was almost anaesthetic in its virulent foulness, as if polecat and garlic, stoat and skunk had been made into a concoction in a stink-pot. In the shadow of the doorway, which dust and the weather had conspired to keep ugly, Felt Hat stopped. His thin, bony forefinger mischievously beckoned Oollumal. The other hand was still in his pocket, nursing the gold watch. Furtively he looked round in all directions to make sure nobody was drawing near. Softly he confided his secret to Oollumal and the cobwebs:—

"Solid gold—big officer—Pedder Road—Rs. 500—give only Rs. 50."

Oollumal did not require much genius to fathom this telegraphic communication. He understood that the watch worth Rs. 500 was stolen from a big officer living at Pedder Road and that the person now having it was prepared to part with it for only Rs. 50.

Felt Hat again showed him the watch with unmistakable signs of impatience and fear.

But Oollumal would not be hurried. He had by then acquired the correct professional manner. And understanding the business value of calculated delay, he looked around and finding the coast clear, he said.

"No, no, five rupees."

"Hain: five rupees:", exclaimed the seller in contempt and disgust and made to go away.

"Ten," said Oollu.

Felt Hat decisively.

"Going Goa to-morrow forty rupees."

The other equally decisive "Fifteen" and also made to move away.

Felt Hat hesitated a moment. Then made a wry face at the poor bargain and held out his hand for the money. The victor noticed the grimace and smiled in satisfaction at this indirect compliment to his abilities. Joyfully he paid down the price and guiltily slipping the watch into his pocket, stepped briskly away.

His 'mission' was achieved. For once he had departed from the path of virtue; but that did not matter. He had no idea that the evil apple could taste so sweet. And yet, surely, he was not a convey-catcher or a thief. He had merely paid a low price for something which the seller was only too anxious to dispose of. Of course, the other was not bound to sell. If he did, that was entirely his business. In his own estimation, the prowess of Oollumal the keen businessman and accurate judge or human nature, had been conclusively proved. And he was, therefore, all eagerness to go home and closely examine his prize.

Inayutullah sat in a corner, regarding the crowd with rather listless eyes. The depression was telling even in his profession. 'Customers' were not as frequent as they used to be. Even the few that did cross his path were usually 'lean specimen' This crowd for distance! Hardly one in five could fork out ten rupees to save his soul, grumbled Inayut. And to crown all, the risks were so great now-a-days. Too many

(Continued on page 58)

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TOWARD BETTER HEALTH

HUMAN "WIRELESS SET"

Human bodies are like wireless sets and every time your brain works on a electrical change takes place. This was demonstrated to the delegates to the International Homoeopathic Congress in Glasgow last month by Dr. W. E. Boyd, of Glasgow, according to the "Manchester Guardian".

Before him on a long table Dr. Boyd had a complicated array of apparatus. Experiments were performed with a boy, through whom Dr. Boyd passed an electirc wave. The boy's body, acting as a battery, produced a current recorded by a galvamometer on a screen. A spot of light moved violently across the screen when a question was asked of the subject handling the apparatus.

"We seem to be some kind of radio receivers," commented the lecturer. Dr. Boyd explained instruments which recorded the electric field created around an aspidistral when its leaves are rubbed together. "If a person scratched his head near the instrument," said Dr. Boyd, "the electricity produced would almost break the machine."

"Sciosophy"

The Latest Food Fad

The reducing craze gradually subsided as a reasonable amount of curves came into fashion. The directions for reducing consisted of various forms of starvation, and usually had a time limit. This was fortunate.

In a recent magazine article, the food fad of "Sciosophy," as set forth by its advocates is described. Sciosophy is the word the late biologist and educator, David Starr Jordan, had for what he called "pseudo-dietetic inspiration." He described it thus: "Systematized ignorance—the most delightful science in the world because it is acquired without labour or pains, and keeps the mind from melancholy."

One of the exponents of sciosophy writes, "Know your chemical type so that you may be aware of the food that blends with your chemicanalysis." That sounds fine, and the analogy goes on to say that the "calcium man" is the pioneer, the inventor, the bearer of burdens, a builder, fighter and executive, the kind of man who accomplishes much but says little.

There are few "calcium women." The "carbon women" make up the famous beauties with a pink and creamy white skin. The phosphorus man" (or woman) is delicate, refined and cultured with a pearl-shaped face and wistful eye. The "hydrogen women" are quite cool themselves, but have fiery tempers while the "hydrogen men" rise to high positions.

Another writer on foods states that most foods are innocent and will build you up until they are wrongly combined in your intestines. Then they explode and unless you hit upon the right food combination, trouble will beset your path.

It must require a lot of idle time and a vacant skull to think up such things, writes Dr. C. N. Chrisman, M.D., in the "Montreal Gazette." We are told that meat and potatoes should never be eaten at the same meal. Soups to be harmless, we hear, should contain neither thickening nor meat stocks, lest the combination of starches and proteins give us something difficult to digest. That surely teaches us something, because we all thought we should have substancial things to digest. Meat and potatoes are not incompatible but the digestive eyetem easily takes care of them.

Now we have the diet reformer who says we must eat no salt. To salt or not to salt, that is the question. Vegetarians say "salt", meat eaters say "don't salt." Both could not be right. Some are sure that both are wrong. Wars have been fought and nations have been disrupted over a salt concession. Animals travel miles to reach the salt pits, because their systems call for it. Salt does not make us want to fight, but we might want to fight if we were deprived of it.

Common table salt is falsely accused of producing cancer, tuberculosis, Bright's disease and bald heads. We may eat too much salt, and certain forms of kidney disease are better without salt. But food tastes better with it.

The facts are, no new diet is a cure-all. Man is provided with all kinds of teeth and a stomach to digest all forms of food. Food substances are provided for the body and on entering the system, supply material to build up some portion of the structure.

Nature changes these substances to fit her needs. No one food should be expected to provide every kind of substance for body needs. Each food does its best work when combined with others. Follow a sensible course; eat fruits and vegetables in season and with meat as you need it.

TWO PRIZES

The Indian Journal of Venereal Diseases announces two prizes for articles in the subjects mentioned below:

1. "Manwantar Printing Press Prize" of the value of Rs. 100/- for the best thesis on Serology in the Diagnosis and Prognosis of Venereal Diseases.

2. A prize of the value of Rs. 100/- for the best thesis on "Investigations into Lymphogranuloma Inguinale".

The two prizes are to be awarded for the best article in each of the announced subjects to be selected from amongst those published in the succeeding six issues of the journal (Sept, Dec., '36, and Jan, March, Sept, and December, 1937.)

Articles should be submitted in English and complete bibliography should be given. As original research will be the chief criterion in the award, articles may be written on any of the different sections of the subjects mentioned.

The articles will, as usual, be judged by a small Board of Examiners.

A second prize will be offered in each of the subjects if the judges so desire.

Dr. H. V. Suryanarayana Rao, B.Sc., M.B.B.S., son of H. Venkataramaiya, B.A., LL.B. President of Dist. Board, Tumkur, (Mysore) and Surgeon in the Sri Krishna Rajendra Hospital, Mysore, proceeded last week to England for further studies in surgery.

LABOUR-SAVING KITCHENS

Kitchens that are conveniently arranged well-lighted, and adequately equipped add much to the comfort and efficiency of the home-maker.

To create a convenient kitchen it is desirable first to consider how the kitchen equipment and arrangement affect the homemaker's time, health, and disposition, and the well-being of the whole family. A large outlay of money is not required for the first needs of kitchen planning, but an open mind about kitchen tasks is needed, for the routine always used in the past may not be the best one possible.

An open mind helps to determine the most satisfactory way to do each kitchen job and to arrange work centres and equipment to mawe this way possible. Pieces of furniture that are used together should be near each other; the table to set dishes on after they are washed should be either permanently located next to the sink or movable on rubber wheels.

Equipment and utensils should be chosen which will do the kitchen tasks in the easiest way and sive the best results for the least money. For example, it is more economical to buy a good egg-beater than to continually replace a cheap one.

An attractive colour scheme, good window space, sheer curtains that do not shut out the light, and an artificial light well placed so that the worker's shadow does not fall on her work, likewise promote both comfort and efficiency.

World News From Across The Seas

(Continued from page 49)

Transport Workers' Union, is to be the new chairman of the General Council. The newly elected General Council will not meet to elect its chairman until October.

Curious Handicaps In Cricket

On Saturday's (September 5) match between two professional cricketers and 11 villagers from Stone-cum-Ebony and Wittersham, the village side was not expected to prevail, according to the betting.

An even more curious game was played in 1827. A Mr. Trumper challenged two other men to a match on condition that he was allowed to have, as his second string, his sheep dog. Trumper went in first. He made about a dozen runs and was clean bowled. Then the other side went in. Trumper bowled and the dog stood by his side. After a few balls the batsman hit one into the air and the dog caught it in his mouth. The second and last man went in and hit the first ball fairly hard to the offside. It seemed an easy run, but the dog went after the ball like a flash and brought it back to his master. The opposition was out with only one run scored, and Trumper won the small bet he had made with the two men.

There was yet another game in which the teams were strangely matched numerically. In 1846 an eleven captained by Lord Winterton played against a team of 52 labourers. These odds are not so great as those in Saturday's match and it is not very surprising that the labourers were soundly beaten.

A curious incident happened while Lord Winterton was bowling in this game. He sent down one of his fastest deliveries, and just at that moment a swallow flew across the pitch. The ball struck it on the head and it dropped dead near the batsman's feet.

Chinese Sportsmen Abroad

The Chinese footballers who have been playing matches in Great Britain are the first sportsmen ever sent by their country to Europe. Their presence is an indication of the extent to which the Confucian ideal of filial piety, which shaped Chinese conduct for 2,000 years, has lost its grip on the younger generation.

In "My Country and My People" a book published last year a Chinese author, Lin Yutang, wrote: "Family ethics interfers even with our travel and our sports. The body, the hair and the skin are received from our parents and may not be injured. Confucius said: "A man does not travel to distant places when his parents are living,' and 'The filial son does not climb high and does not tread on dangerous places.'"

A correspondent is reminded of the mandarin who, some years ago, watched a football match between two Chinese mission schools. He asked why the students were so violently enagged. Told that each team was trying, for the honour of its school, to get the ball into the enemy's goal, the mandarin asked: "But why don't they let coolies do the work?"

"Drug That Takes Men's Wills Away"

Gerald Heard, semi-scientific broadcaster and writer is the latest to join the Company of Revealers of their Own Particular Truth about Russia. In the last issue of Beaverbrook's "Sunday Express," Heard resurrected all the lies about mysterious drugs that "Take men's wills away."

At the time of the Metro-Vickers trial it was the "Daily Mail" that ran this story. It was proved to be sheer fantasy, and forgotten—till the next time. Heard knows some of the fallacies in previous mystery drug stories. So he changes his tale and his drug to meet some of the objections. Not a truth drug. That would have meant that Zinoviev and the others were telling the truth. So "The 'Truth' drug was only half the truth. It was a flunkey method ....." So they use this drug combined with an ordinary sleeping draught. Result—says Mr. Heard—"Any order given to anyone under the drug is obeyed exactly when they come to", and "the patient forgets completely that he has been treated."

So all is well and the only people who know anything about it are the infamous Ogpu and Mr. Heard. That is what he himself says:

Will Hitler Marry?

It would be wrong to assume (says "Atticus" in the "Sunday Times") that Herr Hitler holds himelf entirely aloof from women.

His friendship with the English-born widow of Siegfried Wagner, based perhaps on a mutual passion for the works of her father-in-law, led many people to believe that this was a romance which would end in marriage. Apparently, however, Herr Hitler agrees with him who said that travelling alone is the quickest, and few will deny that he has attained speed since he abandoned Vienna for Germany.

Hitler's most intimate woman friend now is probably Leni Rienfenstahl, who started off by directing that picture, "The Blue Light" and now makes colossal pictures of hundreds of thousands of Nazis marching. All pictures suffer from the necessity of what is known as "retakes," but Miss Rienfenstahl suffered the unsual experience of having some of her principal actors shot during the June purge when the picture was half-finished.

According to "Atticus" Miss Rienfenstahl has a spiritual look which is "enhanced by her sexless worship of Der Fuehrer. Like the woman who followed Gandhi, she regards Adolf Hitler as a god. That is why she is content to give up lovely pictures like 'The Blue Light' and turn out huge effects of massive German military boots marching in unison."

A Nazi Party Organiser

Stage-managing the great Nazi Party Congress which is in session in Nuremburg calls for rare qualities in the producer.

Though many take a hand in the work—and the ubiquitous Dr. Goebbels's Propaganda Ministry not the smallest share—the man actually entrusted with the organisation is Dr. Ley, the head of the Labour Front. He has none of the training of a Rheinhardt or Cecil B. de Mille. By profession he is a research chemist and a good one. Until two years before the Nazi party came into power, he was one of the leading chemists of the great I. G. Farben dye trust. Then he left in order to devote all his time to Nazi party organisation.

Dr. Lew is a member of the Radical wing of the party, a powerful speaker, and, as the working of the Labour Front and the "Strength Through Joy" movement show, an organiser of the first quality even by Nazi standards. He divides with Herr Rudolf Hess, the Fuehrer's deputy, the work of what in Italy would be called the secretary of the party. He has, however, the title of Reichsorganisationsleiter. In Italy, the secretary of the Fascist party, General Starace, plays an important, though not overwhelmingly important, role. In the third of the three great dictator countries, Soviet Russia, the secretary of the party counts for more. His name is Stalin.

A Record In Litigation

A legal case that has lasted for 116 years is to be brought before the Polish Higher Tribunal for final judgment.

It began in 1820 when a peasant, named Kozminski, started litigation against the Russian Tsar for the confiscation of his mill in a village near Chelm, Eastern Poland. Each time the case came before the court it was adjourned for various reasons. Now Kozminski's grandchildren have restarted the case.

Karel Capek's New Book

Karel Capek, the Czech author, is best known to the British public by his play "R.P.R.," which has added the word robot to the English language.

He has written a new book, which will be published in the autumn, on a similar theme. But this time it is newts, not artificial men, which are trained by an international syndicate to do the donkeywork of civilization and end by becoming its masters. Perhaps the idea of the all too human newts came from Capek's other well-known work, "The Insect Play," in which grubs and beetles go through the motions of humanity.

THEIR WORDS COST MONEY

Famous Authors, With Ideas And Pens, Make Fortunes

Here are some pictures and some facts about ideas, ideas which made fortunes, ideas which you might have had, the kind of ideas which everyone thinks he or she has, ideas which were put into print as novels or plays.

Read of Dodie Smith, shop-girl dramatist, who makes £10,000 a year; read of Noel Coward, Bright Young Man, whose plays earn him £30,000 a year.

J. B. Priestley's novels and plays bring in £5,000 a year to the author; Dorothy Sayers, Aldous Huxley, and a few others make the same figure just by picking up and plying the pens which translate ideas into money.

Now read of the not-so-well-known novelist who writes two successful books every year.

He makes only £800 profit from his ideas.

Drop a little in the scale to the men who are completely unknown, but who work hard at writing articles, short stories, occasional novels. They are lucky to make eight or nine pounds a week.

And what about your chance if you write a novel for the first time?

If it is no worse and no better than most first novels, you will earn forty pounds from it. It will sell only 900 or so copies.

Your second book might make you £80 or £100. Probably 2,000 people will buy it.

Plays are more profitable. Even a first one, accepted by a West-End manager, will net you five per cent. of the first £1,000 gross takings, ten per cent. on all money over £1,000. That means that you will draw £40 a week if your play is ordinarily successful.

Plays, too, give you the chance of making a small fortune out of film rights. The West-End play "Tovarich" produced its author £20,000 from this source.

WORLD'S HIGHEST LAKE

It Is Said To Contain £50,000,000 Worth Gold

LONDON, (By Mail)

Beneath the turbid waters of Lake Titicaca in South America, lies £50,000,000 worth of Inca gold. This incredible hoard, so native tradition asserts, was thrown overboard to thwart the looting, altar-defiling Spaniards. Early next year a British expedition, directed by Prof. Gardiner of Cambridge, will investigate the lake.

There is no higher lake in the world. It rises 12,500 feet above sea level. Part of it stands in North Bolivia and the other extremity, comprising the deepest waters, encroaches on Peru. On all sides tower the Andes, massive and imponderable.

Only young scientists will accompany the expedition because work in the lake's rarefied atmosphere exacts severe physical penalties calculated to prosrate older men. But treasure or no treasure they will not comb the ooze for it.

Their aim to analyze the water, examine the flora and fauna ranging from the surface to the maximum depth of 170 fathoms. They should thus determine whether the lake can be stocked with fish, so creating a prodigious new food supply.

No more than two species of fish are known to inhabit it—both inedib.

SILKS are the finest

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CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

A child was rebuking one of the servants of his household for not having blacked his shoes. The servant offered an explanation that he was a little busy that day with the child's father's work, and therefore was unable to attend to the shoes of his young master . . . .

At that time came the father on the scene. And he did not justify the servant's explanation. He had his own grievance, too. He had been to the washing basin just at the moment; he had washed his hands, but could not find the towel on the hangers to rub them. . . . .

So the master went a step further than his child. He began to abuse him the worst of the abuses. He went to the extent of beating him. And his finishing stroke was: "You devil, are you doing all this work free of any charges, are you not being paid for it, why this negligence then?" and so on, and so forth. . . .

This pained me very much indeed. I have often felt that I am one of the happiest persons in the world. A lady paid me a complement the other day, saying that if all the world were as cheerful as I am, indeed it would be a beautiful Rose-Garden—the one like of which I have been dreaming of. . . .

But—I found that day that such treatment to servants was marring my happiness. These rebukes and abuses and slaps went right within myself and struck my heart straight. True, these servants are being paid for doing certain work; but are they being paid for also receiving such rebukes and abuses and slaps? One can sell his work all right; but can one sell his honour and respect?

SERVANTS ARE HUMAN BEINGS

These our servants are human beings, too. Let us not—nay, let us never forget that. And they have as much self-respect, if not more, as every one of us has. By "us," I mean all those who by chance happen to occupy a higher position than those servants and who think themselves to be all and every thing. Let us realize that these servants also have feelings, and by behaving rudely or even uncourteously with them, perhaps we are killing their aspirations!

I can understand that some servants do not do their duty properly—some also misbehave. But then, let us understand this much too that by treating them in the above-mentioned manner, we are also not behaving gentlemanly, we are also not doing our duty rightly.

There are ways and ways of going on with these servants—as a matter of fact, with every body in the world. You know of the instances, where even beasts have been trained to do so many things for you, to serve you and to love you. Why then can a human-being not be trained like-wise? If your servant is not attending to his work in the manner you want him to, why is it his fault and not yours?

I know of an old friend's servant who would never leave him for more pay or lighter work elsewhere. So much had the master endeared himself to the servant. He would take loving care of my friend and he would be prepared to give his life for him. Mind you, this was all through love and through proper understanding of each other's moods and wants.

My dear sisters and brothers, shall I therefore in the name of humanity, if for nothing else, request you and appeal to you to be kindly to your servants, to treat them with as much sense of self-respect as you would like to have for yourselves. . . Your Dada will be glad and happy to hear from you that this appeal has touched you and that his request is being attended to all right—Thanks!

FIND THE HIDDEN FACES

Jimmy is having a rest while he waits for his seven friends. Can you find them in the picture? Number seven is a hard one to find! There are no prizes for this, so you need not send your attempts to me.

THE GAME OF WHAT IS IT?

A number of well-known things are described here under. After reading each description we should try to guess what the thing is.

1. Here is a hard, dull little bit of some thing that looks as if it had come out of the earth. No wonder its name means "foam", for it is so light that once it floated on the top of a hot, vaporous stream in an island of the Mediterranean. After the stream had cooled, some one picked up the foam, thinking that it would be useful for scraping paint off wood or for taking ink off fingers, or that it might be powdered and made into soap.

2. Look at this dainty, fragile little object on the window-sill, with its cool feet, soft as a feather's. It is not really white. If we look close we see that it is transparent, with six delicate arms. Perhaps we can see only four. Then two must have been knocked off during a long journey, when its companions jostled it as they all tried to get here first. There! It cannot send our hot hand, and has vanished, leaving a wet spot.

3. Ages ago millions and millions of tiny creatures lived on the surface of the sea. As they were soft, they found it necessary to make armour for themselves as a protection against the creatures that gobbled them up, so they took lime out of the water and made themselves hard coats. When they died, their little bodies sank down to the bottom of the sea in such numbers as to bury up the bodies of fish. The present-day relations of these tiny creatures are doing just the same thing in the Atlantic now, and what do we think their coats, pressed together, make?

The Open Air Bath
(Photo by Bro. Harnam. V. Motwane).

4. "Thud-thud-thud!" goes a wonderful machine, which seems to work all by itself. It is very busy pumping, and its labour must be most important, for it goes on for years and years not ceasing for a minute's rest. It is made in two halves, each of which is in two divisions, opening into one another by valves. Can we say what it is?

(For answers of these see the Short Notes).

—Sent by Sis Harbans Kaur.

CAN YOU GUESS THESE?

I. There is a little word of three letters, which if you reverse the first and the last letters, makes a word of almost the same meaning. Can you guess what the word is?

Answer: TAP—PAT.

II. Say to your friend "have you ever heard the story of an empty stable?"

He will reply, "No! What is it?"

"This smile"

"That smile"

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

Then reply, "Well there is nothing in it."

III. Round as a globe, Busy as a bee, If you'll tell me this riddle, I'll give you the key.
Answer: "Clock."

IV. Cut me not at all and I am a precious stone,
Cut off my head and I am a noble man
Cut off my tail and I am a fruit,
Cut off my head and tail and I am a part of the body.
Answer: PEARL, EARL, PEAR EAR.

V. What was the colour of Queen Elizabeth's wedding dress?
Answer: The point is that Queen Elizabeth was never married.

VI. There is a remarkable word of seven letters in the English language:—
1st two letters means a man,
1st three letters means a woman
1st four letters means a man,
1st seven letters means a woman
What is the word?
Answer: HEROINE.

VII I go in corner and never was heard,
To make a complaint nor utter a word,
Yet I travel by night and I travel by day,
And carry your message whatever you say;
When I start on my journey, though I stick in my place
I am sure to receive a hard blow in the face;
I'll run you one errand and that errand run.
My life work is ended my usefulness done.
What am I?
Answer: A POSTAGE STAMP.

—Sent by Bro. Jacob Isaacs.

CARPET HISTORY

Carpets and rugs are, nowadays, looked upon as a necessity. Two hundred and fifty years ago, people in Britain were using rushes.

In Turkey, Anatolia, Persia, Afghanistan, Baluchistan, and Turkestan, carpets not only play a great part in social life, but also in the great political and religious ceremonies. Every year a special carpet is carried from Cairo to Mecca where it covers the Kaaba, a building in the Mohammedan mosque; openings in this cover are made to show two sacred stones

This covering is used only once, and afterwards it is cut up and sold to the pilgrims. It is made of a black brocade and on this are inscriptions woven in silk. These convey the following ideas: Good Luck, Health, Happiness, Birth, Paternity, Immortality, Faith, Strength, Dominion, Craft, Fire, Water, Royalty, Divine Wisdom and the Glory of God.

Colour has its various meanings: Black signifies darkness and trouble, white mourning, white and green joy, yellow honour and distinction, while dignity is represented by red and purple. It can be said that from the splendour of the carpets displayed the dignity of the occasion may be judged.

In the West, France was the first to develop carpet-making in 1607. In 1685 several French craftsmen crossed the Channel and settled in Bristol and Axminster and other towns in the South-west of England where an industry was started. The industry soon spread north to Glasgow, Kidderminster, and Yorkshire towns, which explains the names given to many presentday carpets.

The "Answer" giving the above account of "Carpet History" does not mention anything about India during the best carpets in the ancient as well as the present times —Wander of wonders, this!

—Sent by Bro. A. A. Kazi.

SOME WONDERFUL TIME-PIECES.

King Faruk, Egypt's new ruler, is wearing the famous watch left to him by his father—a watch that is said to be one of the most perfect in the world. It was presented to the late King Fuad by the Swiss colony in Cairo and shows the date, the positions of the moon and stars, the planets, the altitude, the temperature and of course, the time of the day.

It is not quite the most wonderful time-piece ever made however, for this distinction belongs to a clock known as "World Clock," which was constructed by a German named Christian Martin. It marks the years and leap years, and will run for a hundred centuries. At the end of that time, its works will have to be changed The face of this amazing clock is about ten feet square, and it has many dials. Above is the figure of a cock which crows' at six and twelve o'clock.

Another wonderful clock once stood in the dome of the tower of the Town Hall at Heidelberg. It was destroyed by French soldiers in the year 1693 because it was noticed that the toy soldiers, which fought a mimic battle on a little platform as the clock struck each hour, were French and German and the Germans won every time! Therefore the French soldiers decided that the clock must be destroyed at once.

As the hammer struck each hour on this clock, the figure of an old man opened a door and walked out in full view of people in the streets below He then lifted his hat, bowed and returned to his niche.

Sent by Bro. Vmedali Kureshi.

A FRAME FOR SEEDLINGS.

Young gardeners will find a frame very useful for protecting seedlings and cuttings of plants. The model frame is thirty-six inches long and eighteen inches wide, and it has four pieces of glass arranged to slide in place.

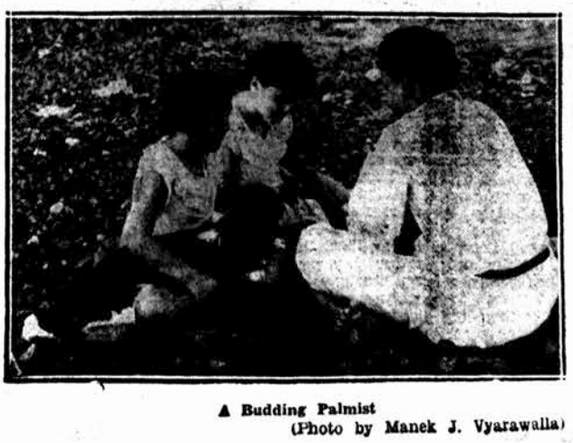
For the front, back and sides, use planed deal, three-quarters of an inch thick, and saw the two sides to the dimensions given at A. The top, front and back edges of each piece must be planed square. Finish the back and front boards, F and G, to the dimensions given in the diagrams. To the inside of the back board nail a strip of one and a half inches by three-quarter-inch wood (B) so that the top of it comes about a quarter of an inch below the top edge of the board. Nail the parts together, as indicated in the first diagram, so that the frame stands level. To strengthen it, nail a piece of one and a half inches square batten in each corner, as at C, C.

Across the front of the frame nail a strip of two inches by half inch wood, allowing it to project half an inch above the top edge of the board to form a ledge for the glass to rest against, as indicated at D. Fix another strip to the top edge of the back, as at E, to form a groove for the glass. Before screwing this strip in place plane the top edge of the back board to the same slope as the sides. The top edge of the front board should also be planed at an angle before the front strip D, is fixed, so that the glass will lie flush with the wood.

Use four pieces of glass so that, in the case of breakage, it will be less expensive to replace. By sliding the glass sideways, openings for ventilating purposes are easily provided.

Give the finished frame a coat of priming and two coats of good quality white paint. Screw a suitable handle of metal or wood, to each side for lifting.

—Sent by Bro. ANTHONY PINTO.



A Budding Palmist
(Photo by Manek J. Vyarawalla)

Cleanliness is next to godliness!

Doctor—Epsom salt, please, Seth!
Seth—Ye, doctor, and wants eps . . . . . !
Doctor—Yes, don't laugh, I want it for my patients.
(Sent by Bro. L. R. Rajgond)

IN A ZOO

Have you ever been to a Zoo? If you have, you must have noticed how peculiarly the chimpanzee ape men. Some time ago I saw a chimpanzee in the Alipore Zoo. The devil was very fond of cheeroot. And when anybody offered him the smoke he gladly accepted and smoked that like a great personage.

But here comes a story from the London Zoo where Sally the famous chimpanzee, the other day, held her first reception at the Zoo for her month-old baby June. How tormenting the pair were can be well judged from their behaviour to a crowd of photographers who gathered there to have a shot of them.

They waited for two and a half hours to get pictures of Sally and her baby. Every time they put in a plate, got ready to click the shutter, Sally, baby in hand, either turned her back or came up to the edge of the cage and had a good look obstinately out of focus.

At last Sally got interested with a piece of tomato. She still hung her baby with one hand but less obscuringly. And the photographers after a long patience got the photo. How tiresome it is. The chimpanzees must be taught the manners well otherwise their behavious at times are very boring.

—Sent by Bro. Mohanlal Soni.

SHORT NOTES.

The objects described in the game elsewhere are all very familiar things as can be seen from these solutions: 1. Pumice Stone. 2. Snowflake, 3. Chalk, 4. The Heart.

Have you ever seen our official journal "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper"? It is bound to interest and entertain you. We are issuing a special issue for October. And you will do good to reserve your copies by sending right now two annas stamps per each to Manager "Pushpa," 31 Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4.

You are most welcome to send us your contributions for insertion in these columns. If you have any stories, poems, games, handicrafts, etc., etc., send them on to us, and we shall gladly correct and insert them.

Those who are interested in writing to Pen-friends in West Africa can send for their letters from us, and thus make unknown boys and girls in foreign countries their fast friends.

Arrangements are being made for taking children from here to Sind for attending the All-India Children's Gathering to be held at Hyderabad in the first week of November and going round to the other places of interest—viz. Karachi Sukkur Barrage, Larkana, Mohan-jo-Daro, etc., etc. Those interested may please see any day between 4-30 p.m. and 5-30 p.m. or write to Sjt. M. J. Parmar, Secretary, C|o. Sharda Mandir, 1st Road, Khar, Bombay 21.

And who have not yet joined this great brotherhood of the All-India Children Association? Send for the full particulars and enrolment form to-day, stating your age, whether boy or girl, mentioning your full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"GULISTAN."
Khar—Bombay.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

VIZIADURG

(Continued from page 10)

the edge of the sea. On the top of the high hill a flaming brand was seen, the man was about to light the beacon or lighthouse of this beautiful harbour of the pirates. The sun set suddenly, darkness soon set in, the fleet was in the harbour, safe at last from its career of plunder and rapine.

The Two Prisoners

When it was known ashore that the fleet had captured a vessel laden with treasure and merchandise, there was rejoicing on land and the wives and daughters and children and, indeed, the whole population of the corsair harbour turned out to welcome the booty. As it was dark, firebrands and lighted torches were seen on the shore dancing like fire-flies on a dark night. The whole village turned out and amidst the din and noise was heard the roar of the "Ramsingh" or battle-horn, informing all that the fleet had returned laden with booty and plunder. The fleet anchored and the two prisoners were landed and conveyed straight to the dungeon fortress by the edge of the sea. As it was quite dark, it was impossible for either Dr. James or Robert Wilson to have an idea whither the pirates were taking them. At last they found themselves in a big room, the walls of which seemed to be of massive thickness It was perfectly dark and in the hushed silence of the night they could hear the swishing of the sea as it broke gently upon the walls of the Fortress.

The next morning the sun shone brightly into the room of the fortress and found both the inmates fast asleep. Evidently they were too fatigued with the events of the previous day and had slept soundly. But when the guard came later they found both the prisoners awake. The guard scarcely spoke to them, he only came to see them. Dr. James and Robert Wilson looked out of the little barred window of the dungeon—they could see nothing but the wide expanse of the sea "That is the western side," said Dr. James, as he turned to the other window to have a view outside of it. From this window they could get a fairly good view of the corsair village on the slopes of the sea, and in the little bay they saw the ships anchored in which number they could clearly distinguish their ill-fated "Endeavour."

"There is the "Endeavour," exclaimed Dr. James excitedly and joyously, as if the sight of their ship in any way helped to an escape from their captivity.

"Yes, I see the "Endeavour." How lovely the scene is here around," said the younger man.

"Ah!" replied the doctor with a sigh, "beautiful, indeed, but what misery, what suffering and what affliction there is here in these dungeons of the pirates, when overhead the most gorgeous and beautiful scenery of the tropics unfolds itself! We are prisoners here, prisoners of the Angria pirates. What they will do with us we do not know. Perhaps, they may chain us to the oars as did the Romans their prisoners to work their galleys."

But the younger man did not heed him. He went from one window of the cell to other, admiring the beautiful prospect outside. Suddenly, the shuffling of feet was heard outside and the next moment the door of the cell was thrown open, two guards entered, then two others and last Tulaji Angria, the great pirate himself. He was rather above the average height, stout and with a large head and long hair overhanging, his ears right down to the shoulder. He had the expression of one born to command and a pair of keen sharp eyes, beneath whose gaze an ordinary man might quiver. He was dressed in flowing robes and wore a sword by his side. As he saw the two prisoners, he stopped and then advancing a step or two, addressed Dr. James "You are my prisoners. Yesterday evening we attacked your ship and the whole crew was put to the sword. By my express command I ordered you both to be preserved from the general carnage. I understand you are a medical man, and this man your assistant. I just wanted such a man, as this fortress and village being overcrowded various sorts of illness and diseases arise. I expect some service from you in this connection, you and your assistant shall be treated with courtesy and though you are my prisoners, I shall not keep you closely confined."

Thus spoke the great leader of the pirates. His voice was slow and solemn as one always accustomed to speak great things to those around him. Dr. James and his assistant merely bowed in acknowledgment to the chief. Tulaji Angria went on: "After partaking of your meal, I shall convey you to your ship, from which you may bring ashore anything which you consider worth having. Remember now that you are to me in the capacity of a doctor."

Then Tulaji Angria and his men left the cell. An hour later after they had had their meal they were on board the "Endeavour."

"These three chests are useful, they contain all my medical things and books, besides my clothes," said Dr. James. So, the three chests were taken by the man on shore. Robert Wilson ordered his things to be taken and one chest in particular which contained the youth's books. After these things were taken away, they strolled on the deck of the "Endeavour" from which they got an excellent view of the pirate harbour with its beautiful headlands and coves and fortified turrets and walls.

"The Angria seems to be well disposed towards us, although he has made it clear that we are his prisoners," said Dr. James.

"Yes, he is in need of a medical man. It is good that you are one and I your assistant or we would both mingle our blood in that general slaughter," said Bob Wilson.

"It's true. But I wonder whether we shall ever be able to get out of this hole. It is one thing to be a prisoner of war and quite another to be imprisoned by the pirates. They may take us on their piratical expeditions on the high seas, in which case you will have a pretty good knowledge of pirate work on the seas and you may in course of time write a book on the Angrias."

"We Will Get Out"

"I am sure we will get out of this hole," replied Bob, not heeding the last remarks of the doctor. "The English who are gaining more and more power, will one day clear this nest of pirates and sweep the seas of piracy. This is an ideal place for a pirate. There are headlands and coves and inlets and little bays and all overgrown with the wildest and most luxuriant vegetation. It is an ideal corsair's lair."

"So it is, my boy, so it is, let us be off now, the cells await us," replied the doctor, as they both walked away. Once more they found themselves in the cell with the five chests, which the men had brought from the ship. Bob Wilson opened the chest which contained his books and taking two volumes threw them on the stone floor of the cell and closed the lid of the chest with a bang, and opening one of the books started to read, saying "Here's to while away captivity, the adventures of Captain Kidd."

Dr. James eyed the youth and smiled at his pleasantry. While opening the second chest the doctor began to sort out his things with a system and order as if he were in his laboratory.

The next four or five days passed without any incident worth mentioning that broke in upon the dull monotony of their prison life. Every morning their jailer used to come to open the door and close it with a sound that echoed all through the dungeon fortress and losing itself in the eternal swish of the sea as it washed the walls of the pirate fortress. One day, one of the chiefs of the Pirate made his appearance in the dungeon and told the prisoners that Tulaji Angria wished to see them. They were then escorted to the house of Angria, which stood a little distance away on one of the hills overlooking the harbour.

Tulaji Angria, reclining on a magnificent divan, received them with some show of pleasure. He asked them how they liked their captivity and whether they would not prefer a little liberty, which he wished to give them. He then told them the object of his summoning them to his presence.

"One of the members of my household," he said, "is seriously ill. She has been ailing for a long time. I have tried all possible means to get her cured, and all the efforts of our medical men have been of no avail. I know that you are a doctor, you have got your medicine chests and books. I want you to cure the girl—the patient is a girl of our Angria family. Perhaps, your assistant too may be of some use."

The Fair Patient

On concluding Tulaji Angria rose from the divan and led the way to the sick person's room. Dr. James brightened up immensely, glad at the prospect of being of some use to the pirate and also at the hope that the rigours of imprisonment might be greatly relaxed. In one of the inner apartments of the large house lay the recumbent figure of a girl. She turned her face towards the door as soon as she heard the approach of footsteps. She was a young woman of about eighteen years of age. Dr. James examined the patient, he was many years in the tropics and was well acquainted with the sicknesses and diseases. For a long time the doctor was beside the patient and after a thorough examination what he diagnosed was not known except that he held a lengthy conversation with Tulaji Angria. The doctor expressed great anxiety over the patient's health—perhaps a little more than the case really warranted.

It was then settled that the doctor and his assistant, Robert Wilson, in order to be in close attendance upon the patient, should reside in an apartment in the house and give up, for the time being at least, the dungeon room in the fortress. Accordingly, all the necessary arrangements were made and the two took up their abode in the house. Of course, this meant much relaxation, and in course of time the two, far from being prisoners of the Angria pirate, felt themselves as his guests.

Meanwhile, under the careful attendance of Dr. James the patient made rapid strides towards recovery and two or three weeks later completely recovered so much as to sit up and recline. The doctor advised that she should be taken out in the fresh air of the hills and the sea. Robert Wilson acted as the nurse and saw to her diet and other comforts. A sort of palanquin being procured she was carried into the fresh air in the garden and the immediate surroundings of the house; gradually the convalescent's outings were extended, and she was borne to the top of the hill or on one of the crest of the fortresses by the sea-side. The patient made marvellous progress and her fresh air outings served to give her back the healthy complexion and look on her face, and as these changes were going on in the patient, Dr. James and his young assistant could but wonder at the beauty and grace of their patient.

A remarkable friendship sprung up between the girl and Bob Wilson. Robert had done his best during the critical period of her illness to make her comfortable and saw to all her wants. He even kept her amused in the dreary hours of sickness, read to her from his books in a language of which she understood not a word, yet for all that she knew what was being told. She owed a debt of gratitude to the youngman and now that she recovered, she meant to return his kindness. Robert accompanied her on her outings and would bring her the sweet smelling flowers, which she would stick in her hair.

On these outings, Robert, as was usual with him, did not fail to notice the beauty of the land-

(Continued on page 57)

RHEUMATISM BACKACHE
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In The World Of Bridge

A FORCE GAME

By JOSEPHINE CULBERTSON

"Without Exception, World's Greatest Player and Teacher," Says Ely Culbertson.

Whenever a defender has as many as four trumps he should consider the possibility of establishing a long trump. By bending every effort to make declarer run, the defender may eventually find himself in control of the trump situation.

West's defense in the hand below is highly instructive:

South dealer.

Neither side vulnerable.

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	2 ◇	3 ♣	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West opened the King of diamonds and continued with the Queen and Ace. South ruffed the third round and led the King of trumps. West cannily declined to win the trick. South's trump length had already been shortened to four sards and if he took his spade trick on the third round, he could then lead another diamond, bringing South's trump length down once again. His plan was successful and South lost two diamonds and two trumps.

Had West taken the Ace of spades immediately, as many players would have done, he could not have defeated the contract. A diamond lead at that point would be ruffed in dummy, South would then draw trumps and run his clubs. Any other lead, of course, would make it just as easy for South to draw trumps before running his side tricks.

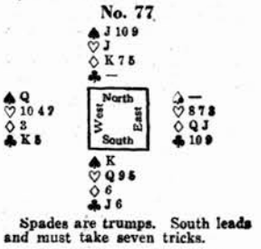
There are no trumps. South leads and his side must take five tricks.

SOLUTION

South leads the Queen of diamonds and North discards a spade. If West returns a diamond, North discards the other spade and South wins and runs his spades. If West returns the King of clubs, North ducks and South discards the low diamond. A club continuation establishes the North hand and a diamond continuation is handled as before. If West leads a low club at the second trick, North wins with the Ace and returns a club, forcing a diamond return.

This Week's Brain Twister

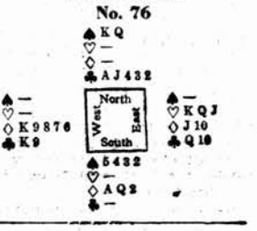
No. 77



Spades are trumps. South leads and must take seven tricks.

Solution to Last Week's Brain Twister

No. 76



VIZIADURG:

(Continued from page 56)

escape and the fair prospect of hill and dale. It was the month of January when every tree and plant is loaded with fruit and flower. "What a lovely place this is," said Bob one day. "The valleys and hills all smiling and full of fresh green verdure, the sea too makes a beautiful entrance into this place and winding in and out enhances the charm and beauty of every thing around." They were standing on a hill and Robert Wilson was drawing her attention to the beauty of the prospect below them. Suddenly, the young man pointing out in an opposite direction said: "See that fortress yonder, how high it is, how massive are its walls. There are innumerable turrets on it, there is a moat around and a bridge over it—how beautiful it all looks, especially from here!"

The Secret Treasure

"From the top of that fort one can get a beautiful view, but no one is allowed to go there," said the girl.

"Why, why not allowed to go there?" asked Bob impatiently.

"Because" replied the girl, "because. . the fortress contains the treasures of the Angrias. There is a secret tunnel down there and a secret vault on the other side, that bridge leads to. . . ." suddenly she broke off, realising too late that she had spoken too much before a stranger. Bob Wilson noticed this abrupt stop, but turned her attention to the setting sun and the glorious clouds tinged with its last rays.

Several days afterwards a strange incident occurred. A few pirate ships that had gone out to sea, suddenly returned with full sail and all possible speed, with what news it was not known—at least not to the two Englishmen. Immediately afterwards the whole pirate stronghold was thrown into a state of panic and fear. Tulaji Angria seemed to be in a state of despair bordering on madness. He ran to and fro in the pirate village, giving an order here and an advice there. The whole place assumed the appearance of a beehive that has been upset and surprised by intruders, the bees buzzing about in a state of uneasiness and irritating impatience.

Tulaji Angria was bustling about from place to place and Dr. James was about to ask him what all this meant, when suddenly he cast his eyes on the two English prisoners. He was seized with a fit of frenzy and calling his men he bade them lock up the two prisoners in the dungeon and to double the number of guards. Dr. James and Robert Wilson were forthwith taken back to the dungeon. Inquiring of one of the guards, who was friendly with them, what all this meant, Dr. James was told that the English had left Bombay with a large fleet and a land force to put down the Angria piracy. From the windows of the dungeon room they could see the hustle and the bustle of the fort. Every ship was armed and in readiness, the forts were strongly garrisoned and watches kept all along.

Early in February from the cell in the fortress Dr. James and Robert Wilson could see far away in the horizon about twenty ships of the line making towards Viziadurg, the pirate stronghold. They could not but hail it with joy, as this meant their freedom and an end to their captivity. The fleet despatched from Bombay was the one of Admiral Watson, who with twenty ships—one of which was of 50 guns and other two of 54—with a force of 800 Europeans and 1,000 Indians under Colonel Robert Clive, was heading towards Gheria.

On seeing the fleet there was consternation among the pirates, for they were no match to the superior navy of the English. At night under cover of darkness Clive landed quietly with his men; on the morning of 12th February, Watson attacked the sea-face while Clive with his army invested it on the landside. A heavy bombardment soon destroyed the Angria fleet and Clive closed in with his soldiers. The struggle lasted only a short time, at the end of which Angria's fleet was totally destroyed. On the next day, 13th February, Gheria surrendered to the English. Tukoji Angria was put in irons and thrown into one of the forts near Raigarh, while his family was sent to another fort.

"Good Bye"

The English, now masters of the pirate stronghold, set about for the search of the pirates' treasures, but they could not easily find the fabulous wealth. Then it was reported to Admiral Watson that two English prisoners were found in one of the forts. They were brought before Clive and Watson, who questioned them at length about their captivity. Robert Wilson, who had once casually heard about the place where the Angrias kept their treasures, then directed Clive and his men thither. The captors divided about ten lakhs of rupees before they left Viziadurg. Dr. James and Robert Wilson sailed with them and each got a substantial share of the booty. As they bade goodbye to the pirates' stronghold, Robert Wilson could not help thinking of the daughter of the Angrias.

(The End).

N. G. VIRKAR

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Please Step in Once and Convince Yourself.

BEGINNER'S LUCK

(Continued from page 51)

plain-clothes policemen were about to let him ply his trade in peace.

Ruminating thus, his practised eye sparkled as Oollumal swam into its ken. His slouching figure straightened as if an electric current had shot through it. Quickly buttoning up his coat, he adjusted the black Fez on his head, to the correct angle and grasping his military cane, intercepted Oollumal.

"Salaam Sethji, what would the time be like?"

The other started guiltily. Strange he thought, that the very first person to accost him should refer to his unlawful acquisition.

"About half past ten or eleven" he said evasively.

"Will you not do me the favour to tell me exactly after consulting your watch?"

Oollumal was visibly worried. He hesitated to bring out his prize into the broad daylight. But in order not to arouse suspicion, he decided to do so.

"A quarter to eleven", and made to move off. But progress among all the people was slow.

"Gold, I think," said Inayut in an off-hand way.

"Yes, yes" said Oollu irritably, trying to shake him off.

But his pursuer had correctly 'sized up' his quarry.

"Must be very valuable, I believe?"

"Five hundred" said the owner tersely, moving along at the same time.

"Where did you buy it? I too would like to have one of the same kind."

"I did not buy it. I got it as a present."

"Ho! Ho!" sneered Inayut, "You got as a present a watch worth five hundred? You must be a great man indeed!"

Then drawing him aside from the crowd, he added in a low, meaning tone,

"You mean you got it free of cost."

Oollumal's valour and wits were both fast oozing out. In sheer desperation he cried out,

"What do you mean?"

"Gently brother, gently. Unless you want that havaldar to come up and inquire into the matter."

Oollumal stared in the direction indicated, and remained speechless with terror.

"So you HAVE got it free of cost" pursued Inayut, noting with satisfaction, the other's discomfiture.

Oollumal was on the point of a complete breakdown. Inwardly he prayed and vowed that if he were safely delivered of this adventure, he would make countless offerings at all the big temples in Bombay.

"You know the law is suspicious of persons who acquire valuables free of cost?" continued his tormentor.

With grim humour, Oollu recalled to mind the section of the Indian Evidence Act that a man in possession of stolen goods is either the thief or has received them knowingly, unless he can account for his possession.

How often had he heard junior counsel reading the section to the jury, in order to meet the accused's case of a gift or a find!

Account for his possession!

Oollumal could have laughed heartily at himself, but for the awkward situation in which he was placed.

"Since you seem to be a reasonable man," resumed Inayutullah, looking at the policeman with studied attention and knowing full well as a practical psychologist, the hypnotic value of that manoeuvre. "I will not ask awkward questions. Look, at the end of the lane, there is the shop of a jeweller. I will relieve you of the burden for one fourth the value which he places upon it. If you agree, come along. If not," he added menacingly, "I have lost a gold watch, similar to yours. And I will leave you to explain to the policeman yonder how you have come by your own."

The threat, of course, was hardly necessary. Oollumal had lost control not only of his mind but also of his body. Almost unconsciously he found himself following Inayut to the jeweller. Having got there, he managed to fling himself into the only chair which the shop boasted.

"Babuji," said Inayut to the jeweller, "here is a watch which this seth wishes to sell. Please tell me what its correct value would be."

Jivanbabu looked closely at the watch and almost as closely at the reputed owner. His examination of the former was satisfactory, but not so of the latter Here was no ordinary 'seth' as he understood that term among his usual customers. Certainly he was at a loss to 'place' him.

"Two hundred if it is worth a pie" said he decisively after a while. "Solid gold with jewelled movement."

"Surely not two hundred rupees" argued Inayut. "Who would give as a present such a valuable thing" he hinted, looking the while at Oollumal significantly.

"That is no concern of mine," retorted the jeweller, looking also meaningly at the owner.

And after a 'price war' in which Oollumal's part was conspicuous by its absence, the value was fixed at a hundred rupees. And the wily Muslim, handing over twenty five rupees to Oollumal and giving a rupee to the jeweller for his trouble, slipped the watch into his pocket and stepped out with a smile upon his lips, well pleased with himself at the honest bargain he had secured.

With the watch out of his pocket, a great load was lifted from his mind. With a sigh of relief, Oollumal prepared to leave the shop and make a beeline for home.

"What! Is there no honour left in the world? Not even a word of thanks?" Shouted the jeweller.

"Honour! Thanks! What! Why!" spluttered Oollumal.

"Shameless one, would you try to fool me also? I get you twenty-five rupees for a gilt dud not worth five, and you pretend not to know it! Wah! Wah! Look at the fellow!

"Ram! Ram! gilt dud, you say!"

"What else then! Jivanbabu has not plied his trade in vain for twenty years, to be unable to say whether a thing is genuine or imitation. Come, my friend, these tricks will not do. Give me my commission. You should be grateful to a 'jat-bhai' for helping you in your hour of need."

Oollumal sat down in the chair and broke out into loud peals of laughter; while the amazed jeweller seriously doubted the sanity of his 'jat-bhai'.

"Yes, yes, commission certainly. Here are five rupees and all the thanks in the world."

Oollumal walked out a gladder and a wiser man than he had stepped in. And true to his promise, he did not forget the temples. In fact, all his profit over the transaction went to them, which was five rupees, not counting the wisdom and tramway charges.

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30,000 MILES ON BYKE

Mombasa Youth On World Tour

Mr. A. M. Allibhoy Lamuwalla, who is on a world tour on a bicycle, has arrived in Ceylon in the course of his travels, and is now visiting various parts of the Island.

He is a member of the Borah community from Mombasa where his ancestors from India had settled down in business over a hundred years ago.

The tourist is 29-year-old, and has so far covered 30,000 miles, having begun his trip just 7 years ago.

Starting from Mombasa Mr. Lamuwalla, with three companions, walked the first 500 miles via Nairobi. But at Tanga a munificent friend supplied them with bicycles.

From Tanga, after an adventerous journey through African Forest and deserts, they took boat for India.

Here, his companions dropped out one by one as they could not stand the strain. Mr. Lamuwalla, however, determined to continue his tour.

He has so far toured besides African countries, various lands os Asia including Iraq, Persia, India, Burma, Siam, Malaya the East Indies, China Japan—and now Ceylon.

Very soon he will visit Colombo, (Ceylon's capital) from where he will embark for Australia.

After 'doing" this contient, he will visit the New World via the Pacific islands, and then proceed to Europe before returning to his native land.

Mr. A. M. Allibhoy Lamuwalla of Mombasa who is now in Ceylon in the course of a world tour on a Raleigh bicycle.

The tourist's chief reason in making such a trip is to study the lands and peoples he had seen in his boyhood days at Cinema shows in Mombasa.

It is his intention ultimately to write a book on his interesting experiences about which he has much to relate.

Cultural Uplift Of The U.S.S.R. Shown In Figures

The Central Administration of National-Economic Statistics of the Soviet Union has published a book entitled "Cultural Upbuilding of the U.S.S.R.", containing exceptionally interesting data on achievements of the country in the domain of cultural upbuilding.

During 1935 alone, 3,362 new schools were built in the Soviet Union, 533 in the cities and the rest in the villages. This year, 1,507 schools are under construction in cities and workers' settlements and 2,802 schools in rural districts. The enrolment of primary and secondary schools has been more than trebled since 1914. It is worth noting that the number of primary school students have increased by 60 per cent while the number of students in secondary schools has grown almost 20 times.

82 NATIONALITIES.

In the U.S.S.R., 82 natipnalities have schools where tuition is conducted in their native tongues. Remarkable is the growth of the number of girl-students in these republics, where the woman was just recently a downtrodden slave deprived of every right. In Uzbokistan, Turkmenistan, Kasakhastan and other national republics of the U.S.S.R., the percentage of girls in the total number of school-children now reached 40—44 per cent.

The increas in the number of kindergartens, creches and playgrounds is no less remarkable. In 1931, the U.S.S.R. possessed 6,574 kindergartens, while by January 1st, 1936 their number rose to 25,700.

The number of students of universities, colleges and technical schools is continually increasing, having risen from 160,000 in 1928 to 516,000 in 1936.

The number of scientific-research institutions has grown from 445 in 1930 to 938 in 1935, while that of scientists working there has grown from 22,600 to 38,200.

NOT QUITE NAMELESS.

A town in Laurens County, Georgia having submitted several hundred names to the post office authorities and having them all found unsatisfactory, was finally named "Nameless."

IRELAND QUOTED AS EXAMPLE

South African Leader's Proposed Steps To Republic

Refusal to attend the coronation of King Edward was among the measures suggested by Dr. Malan, leader of the South African Nationalist opposition group, in an address at a meeting of 2,000 people at Pretoria (South Africa) last month.

He was outlining the constitutional steps which he considered necessary to be taken in order to make the Union of South Africa a Republic of its own—a goal which, he declared, Nationalists could and must reach. These steps were:—

1—Abolition of the title "British subject";
2—A complete break with imperial conferences.
3—Refusal to attend the coronation of the King;
4—Abolition of "imported" Gov-Governors-General.
5—Substitution of a President for the King;
6—The head of the State to be elected in accordance with a new Constitution by the people and responsible to the people only and not to the King, and
7—An Act substituting the words "elected President" for "the King" in all national laws and statute books.

These, said Dr. Malan, were the steps adopted by Ireland which to-day was on the verge of becoming an independent Republic.

BRITISH FROG-EATERS

The Englishman has always regarded the French with a slight tinge of suspicion because of his eating habits. It will be a shock to him to learn that the consumption of frogs in Britain is on the increase. Mr. John H. Skewes owns a frog farm at Carnkie, the only one in the West of England, and he exports them not only to France and America, but sends them to London as well. England has other edible frogs, but none so famous as Cornish, which in time may rival the cream of that Duchy, for already Mr. Skewes sells 2,000 a week.

When the frog season ends in June, he turns his attention to hedgehogs, which once were relished by all countrymen and known as the "poor man's pig." In time he may turn his attention to newts and snakes.

CUPID SPED HIM!

A Motorist's Defence

A young Yorkshire insurance broker was found guilty at Bury yesterday of travelling at more than 42 miles an hour along Manchester Road, Bury. To the magistrates he sent this letter:—

In pleading guilty to this offence may I crave your indulgence and ask you to consider the breach of the law in the light of the following circumstances? Having spent a glorious day at Malham, a beautiful little village near Skipton, I took my youthful courage in both hands and told my fair companion of my greater love. Imagine the joy with which I learned that she too left a greater love for me. Here indeed, was something of which the poets may well write—that this treasure should really be mine. We left Malham together and journeyed steadily towards Manchester. We were happy

This was no time for recklessness, if ever there were a time for careful driving surely that time was now. Through Colne we came and Nelson to Burnley, carefully watching the speedometer—we didn't want any trouble on this day. It was a lovely night with very little traffic on the road, and contentedly we journeyed on through Bury. Yes still doing thirty. . . . Toot! Toot! . . . . I looked in the mirror It was an M. G. I waved him on and smiled. I was not racing to-night, my friend. Alas! it was a police car, and stopping. I looked at my speedometer. They were right. I was doing more than thirty.

After hearing the letter read the justices announced: "Fined £1 and his licence will be endorsed."

CROCODILE FOR TEA

Experiments in Malaya have proved that new-laid crocodile eggs, hard-boiled are as good as plovers' eggs. One is sufficient for a whole meal. Young crocodile tail makes an excellent curry, and samples of crocodile meat have been classed as equal to venison.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

The flavour of lime juice drinks is considerably enhanced if some of the rind of the fruit is added.

* * * *

Keep a sharp pair of scissors in the kitchen for cutting fruit, pimentoes peppers, parsley and herbs

* * * *

Summer dresses are less likely to fade when ironed on the wrong side. If an article becomes scorched wash with soap and water and hang it in the sunshine and the spot generally will disappear.

* * * *

If you own an electric fan, put it on the job for a while when family wash is drying indoor on a rainy day. It will hasten the drying process.

* * * *

A dish cloth may be kept fresh if hung out in the air between meals.

* * *

Bran is an excellent water softener. Boil a pount of bran in a gallon of water. Strain and add enough of the liquid to the bath to make the water milky-looking. Eau de cologne and bath oil are water softeners, too.

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After years of patient research, German Manufacturing Chemists have at last manufactured Sexol which successfully roots out all the sex discrepancies caused by excesses and overdoings. W. Rihr's Sexol is now an internationally known remedy to eradicate every cause of sexual weakness.

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The Humorist At Large

"You told us make an enlargement 6 x 12 sir, you didn't say anything about inches."

"Hullo a motor accident?"
"Yes, grazed a boxer with the mudguard of my car".

"Dentist's daughter: "Heavens, Dad is coming up the stairs. You must either ask him for my hand, or let him extract a tooth".

By the way, darling, when does the gardner come to mow the lawn?"

"I would never marry a man whose income did not contain four noughts."
"That's good Miss Cynthia, mine is all noughts".

"Darn this island, every time the tide comes in I have to climb this tree."

STORK DERBY BABY NAMED 'MUSSOLINI'

Little Benito Brings Canadian Family Total To Nine In Millar Will Contest

According to a Toronto report, the latest child born to Mr. and Mrs. Gus Graziano, Millar will "Stork Derby" entries, was named Benito Mussolini Graziano on August 19 as a consolation for the expected twins who did not arrive.

Mrs. Graziano has nine children born since October 31, 1926, when Charles Vance Millar, Toronto lawyer died and left about 500,000 dollars to the mother who would give birth to the most babies in Toronto in the 10 years after his death. Benito is the ninth.

Twins, hoped for by both parents and prophesied by Mrs. Graziano, would have tied her with Mrs. Arthur Timleck and Mrs. John Nagle. As it is, she and Mrs. Grace Bagnato have nine each, but Mrs. Bagnato expects to bring her total to 10 any day. Mrs. Martin Kenny claims 12 children, but her claim is disputed by other contestants.

"As long as we keep on having boys we'll go right along having children," said Graziano, and his French-Canadian wife nodded approval from her bed. "Benito is the fourth boy in a row. As soon as we have a girl we'll sign off. Until that time the Graziano family is going to keep on going"

"I'm proud just the same though we expected twins," Mrs. Graziano said. "I don't care so much about the chances for the money. "I'm satisfied where I am."

Her husband repeated he was not disappointed. "We've got a new baby. Mother and baby are both doing fine. What more could we wish? We've got to have more boys to build up Canada and fight for this country if needed. What's going to happen if we don't have lots of men in the next generation? City inspectors have been around asking me why, when I don't have regular work we have so many children. That's what I tell them, and I mean it."

Mrs. Graziano is 37, her husband 47. They may yet tie Mrs. Timleck and Mrs. Nagle or others with 10 children. Another baby born to them prematurely died. Only the final check-up will tell whether it "counts."

The superintendent of a Sunday-school was explaining the story of Elijah and the prophets of Baal; how Elijah built the altar, put wood upon it, and cut the bullock in pieces and laid them on the altar. "And then", said the superintendent, "he commended the people to fill four barrels with water and to pour it over the altar, and they did this four times. Now, can anyone tell why all this water was poured over the bullock on the altar?".

There was silence for a few moments; then one boy spoke up: "Please, sir, to make the gravy".

Find The Hidden Titles

THIS LITERARY CURIOSITY CAME FROM ONE OF THE ANCIENT GREEK CITIES.
IT MUST BE GREAT FUN TO SHOP AROUND FOR A RARE BOOK OR TWO.
MEET AN OLD FRIEND OF MINE.
THE PLEASURE IS MUTUAL.
PLEZTMETCHA
THIS TALE DOES NOT COME UP TO OUR EXPECTATIONS.

AT eight o'clock every Wednesday evening the midweek session of the Athena Literary Society is in full swing at the town hall. This society is a mecca for aspiring bluestockings who are only too eager to read their productions to whomever has the patience to listen to them. Then, too, there are those lost souls who compensate their inferiority complexes by raking the amateur writers over the coals. In caste the society ranks between the Women's Sewing Circle and the Daughters of the Mystic Mop, so the meetings are not without a few social climbers who see in this cultural body but another rung in the ladder of social fame.

At the time the accompanying picture was made, the ladies were discussing a nineteenth century Englishman whose novels are classics. If you choose certain words from the ladies' conversation, you will be able to form the titles of four of this author's books.

How many of them can you guess?

(For solution see page 64)

What Are Numbers?

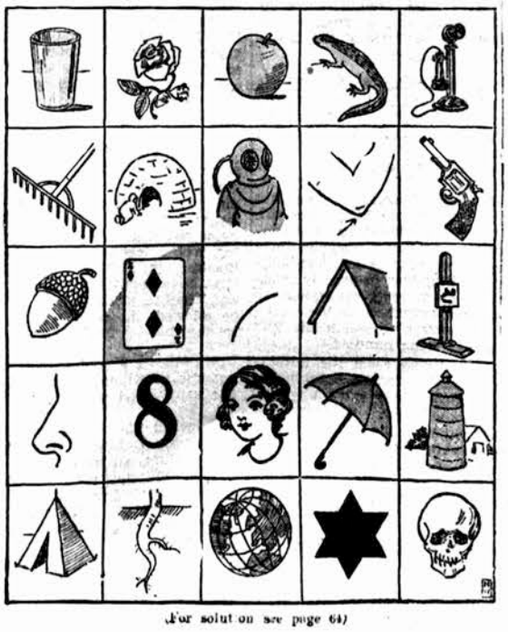
THE sum of two numbers, each of which is expressed by the same figure, is five times their difference.

Using the same figure to express each number, which two of the 10 digits can be used to fulfill the conditions of this number puzzle?

By writing down in a row the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 0, you should readily see the two figures in question.

A Pictorial Word Square

HOW quickly can you solve this pictorial word square by guessing the names of the twenty-five objects shown in the pictures and writing down the initial letters of the resulting words? If you do this correctly, the letters will spell five words which read alike in the vertical and horizontal rows.



(For solution see page 64)

Changing Street Signs

THE Lumber Jacks of America was not for nothing the leading lodge in Mysteria. Its members had things very much their own way at the town meetings. When it was decided to lay out regular streets, the lodge took over the task of naming them and each street bore the name of a tree. However, with the passing of time, a new order of things arose in Mysteria. The Loyal Order of Patriots gained control of the town and their first act was to give the streets state names.

Abel Lighter was neither a Lumber Jack nor a Patriot. His lodge was the Exalted Eyrie of Economists. As a taxpayer, he could not see why the town should go to the expense of having new street signs made, so he offered to change them for nothing. Not being a sign-painter, Abel was forced to cut up the markers and reassemble the letters to form the names of the states.

Glance over Abel's shoulders as he works and see if you can suggest to him the names of states to be formed from the street signs he has collected and the letters which he has already cut off.

Conundrums

WHAT familiar object has its keys on the inside and the lock on the outside?

* * *

2. What always goes upstairs on their heads?

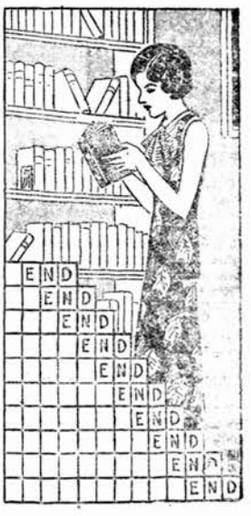
* * *

3. When did the lion roar so loudly that it was heard by all the living world?

(For solution see page 64)

Solve the Puzzle in Ends

BESSIE BOOKISH does not like to read sad stories. Before she reads a novel, Bessie always looks at the back of the volume to see how the story ends. If you are one of this class of readers, here is the ideal puzzle for you, as all the ENDS are given and you have only to supply the beginnings.



How many of the words suggested by these definitions can you guess?

1. To separate into parts by violence.
2. To combine into one uniform product.
3. To shield from attack.
4. Settled pay or compensation for services.
5. A title of respect given to clergymen.
6. To make prisoner in the name of the law.
7. To be gracious to an inferior.
8. To have charge and oversight of.
9. In logic, a proposition from which another is formed by contraposition.
10. To get a wrong idea of or about.

(For solution see page 64)

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A Magic Egg

THE amateur magician shows his audience a bowl filled with water in which a silver egg is submerged. The conjurer then asks someone to reach in the bowl and pick up the egg. As soon as he lifts the egg out of the water, the spectators are amazed to see that it is perfectly black. Here is the secret:

The magician previously has painted the egg with lamp-black which gives it a very deep black. When the egg, however, is dropped into the water, it appears to have been silvered.

The conjurer explains that the oil in the lamp-black causes the egg to be enveloped in a film of air which reflects the light, thus making the egg appear as if it has a silver color.

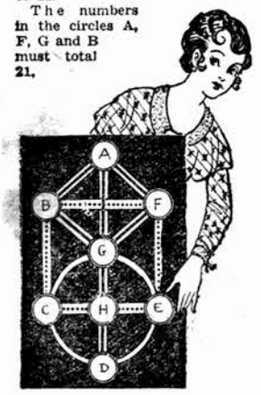
Fun with Figures

WRITE down the digits from one to nine and cancel the seven. Place the remaining eight digits in the lettered circles in such a way as to obtain the following results:

The numbers in the four circles A, G, H and D must total 21.

The numbers in the circles A, F, E, D, C and B must add up to 21.

The numbers in the circles A, F, G and B must total 21.



Storming the Castle

TO play the game of "Storming the Castle" the players are divided into two equal teams, one representing the castle walls and the other the storming party.

The players forming the castle walls join hands and stand in a large circle. Members of the storming party try to force their way through the walls of the circular castle. After an invader breaks into the castle he remains within the circle and helps others of the storming party to break through the walls.

When half of the members of the storming party are inside the castle the two teams change places.

(For solution see page 64)

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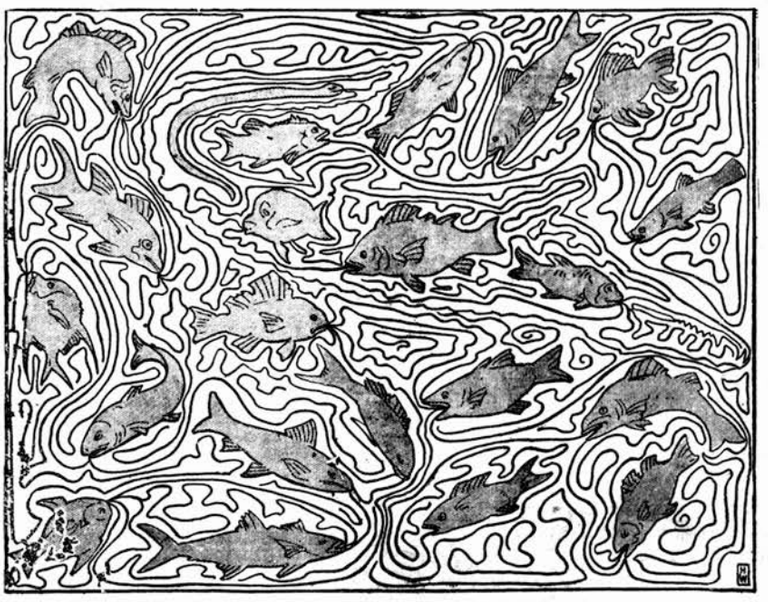


The Fisherman's Surprising Catch

On the opening day of the fishing season, Mac Eral was right on hand to try his luck. When he came to arrange his tackle, however, he discovered that, at the close of the previous season, he had carelessly tied all his hooks to a single line which was now hopelessly entangled. Despairing of untangling the knots before darkness, Mac threw the whole snarl into a pool of the creek. To his surprise, when he hauled in the line, there was a fish on every hook. Thus, in one cast Mac cleaned the pool of fish, but he didn't get all the fish that had been in the pool, for there was another sinister fisherman, lurking in the depths of the water, who had made off with some of the prizes.

See if you can pick out Mac's fishline from the maze shown in the drawing. You will recognize the fishline, because it is the only single continuous line that connects all the fish, except those which already have been devoured by the scaly monster whose outline you must discover before you start to haul in Mac's catch.

BARCELONA STILL PRESERVES ITS GAIETY

Street Scenes And Restaurants Reminiscent Of Days Just Prior To 1914 Conflagration

Barcelona is now, on the surface, completely itself again. The wild careering cars painted all over with mystic letters C.N.T. F.A.I. U.G.T. P.O.U.M. have almost disappeared. The cinemas and theatres are open again, the cafes and Ramblas are crowded. Save for the huge buildings which have been confiscated and say so boldly in large letters, and an occasional barricade, there is nothing to see, writes Mr. John Langlow Davies, "News Chronicle" special Correspondent in Spain.

The bourgeois have put on ties and may venture to hats by the end of next week. To me the streets are reminiscent of 1914 in England. Recruiting posters are up on the walls.

A pretty militia-girl points warning finger at passers-by and says "The militia needs you"

She is a nice girl, this modern class war W A A C dressed in blue overalls, not ashamed of her budding figure, with well arched lips and plucked eyebrows; one might say got by Moscow out of Hollywood.

I have spent some hours at what is now called Gastronomic Hotel No. 1; last week it was Hotel F.O.S.I.G. No. 1, and before that the Ritz. F.O.S.I.G. or the gastronomic trades union, or as we might say the waiters and hotel workers union, was organised after the February elections.

It called its first strike at the end of May and I arrived to witness to its unanimity. Not a cup of coffee, not a glass of wine, not a bed made, not a meal served from the Ritz itself to the lowest dive in the infamous Fifth District.

We had to buy food and a bottle of wine for three days and eat it in our unswept bedroom: and very pleasant it was too.

When on July 19 the Fascists hurled democracy into the waiting arms of the proletariat, F.O.S.I.G., among other things, took over the Ritz.

And now you can see five thousand meals a day given to the poor of Barcelona, to the families of militiamen, to the unemployed; served and cooked by the Ritz staff with food requisitioned by the F.O.S.I.G. at the expense ultimately, one supposes of the Generalitat of Catalonia.

The long queue moves up the lovely boulevard and files past the armed, red-shirted guard at the door into the mirrored banqueting hall.

The windows are thrown wide open, the crystal chandeliers lit, so that all the world can see that Lazarus sits where Dives once sat.

The food is wholesome, and substantial: one day I watched huge plates of chick peas and hardboiled eggs disappear in orderly manner and I am bourgeois enough to have been surprised at the excellent manners with which the Ritz silver was being handled.

In one dining room the militiamen belonging to the hotel union were eating; their arms piled up against the teeth of the large wheel which is the symbol of the song-singing, flag-wagging International of Rotary.

Nobody knew what the object was except myself, and I could not resist taking a photograph of half a dozen militiamen pretending to fire through the cogs that have inspired so many honest salesmen.

In another room sat five hundred poor theatrical employees and their families: the large majority of them girls from the pitiful, picturesque cabarets of the Barcelona red light district.

Here were the families for whom these girls displayed themselves night after night, using a song or a dance as a thin excuse.

What will happen to them in this revolution, which, like most revolutions, is stern and puritanical? At present at least they are eating at the Ritz.

It is strange to watch the waiters serving at their old tables, but serving their own folk now.

Rooms full to the last chair; the same cutlery and plate and glasses; the only difference is that there are no tablecloths (as if to warm me that all is not changed a comrade has just passed my window whistling a tune from "Top Hat").

The waiters are above all gentle. Old men and children are there who hardly know the way to their mouths; they eat with a curious hushed dignity while now and then a waiter puts another piece of bread at their elbow.

Each person must have a card signed by a Union; and of course there are always some who have no card. They are not turned away; they are taken on one side by a red-shirted Communist waiter who learned his trade in Washington, D.C., and he explains that they ought to have a card and that to-morrow they will not be allowed in without one. But to-day there is food even for these.

No wine is served to the public, but the militiamen and staff have the usual good cheap table wine.

I looked at the thousands of bottles of vintage wines in the Ritz cellars, all undisturbed, and I read the notice on the doors which said: "The slightest theft will be treated as a crime and punished with revolutionary rigour."

Another notice says: 'Comrades remember that those whom you are serving are the people: respect them."

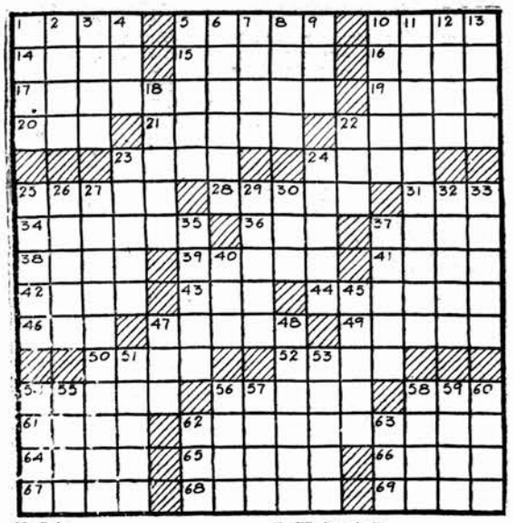
Our Cross-Word Puzzle

HORIZONTAL

1—Encircling band.
5—What is the name of the heaven-storming tower in the Bible?
10—Incrustation over a sore.
14—On the sheltered side.
15—Public storehouse.
16—Allowance for weight of a container.
17—In what city of Texas is the Alamo?
19—Ancient country of Greece.
20—Being in the most abstract sense.
21—Greek order of architecture.
22—Posts.
23—Predominating disposition.
24—One of two equal parts.
25—Very wealthy man who lives in luxury.
28—Remnant.
31—Ancient.
34—Variegated quartz having colors in bands (plural).
36—Possessive pronoun.
37—Woody plant.

VERTICAL

1—Foundation.
2—Dash.
3—Glass used in a camera.
4—Beverage.
5—Concrete made eaftr French style.
6—Expiates.
7—Biblical name.
8—Narrative poem.
9—Constellation.
10—Take unlawfully.
11—In what state are the famous sequoia trees found?
12—Exterior covering of a seed.
13—Girl's name.
18—What daughter of Tantalus was changed to stone because of her excessive pride in her children?
22—Chart.
23—Carries.
24—Seraglio.
25—Nostrills.
26—Imaginary line on earth's surface.
27—What great French poet is famous for his translations of Poe?



38—Rake.
39—Which is the most easternly American state?
41—Genus of tropical shrubs
42—Concludes.
43—Everything.
44—Feminine name.
46—Observe.
47—Burst of rain.
49—Distributes the cards.
50—Booty.
52—Hebrew prophet.
54—What Arctic explorer determined the insularity of Greenland?
56—Liquid.
58—Mineral spring.
61—Dry.
62—In Greek mythology, who was the god of fire and the forge?
64—Italian coins.
65—Malicious burning.
66—In this place.
67—Look obliquely.
68—Peeps.
69—Wide-mouthed pitcher.
29—Winds spirally.
30—Succession of pressing demands.
32—Lawful.
33—College officials.
35—Well-informed.
37—Fatigues.
40—Of what state (abbr.) is Montgomery the capital?
45—Love to excess.
47—Lad.
48—Who was the Egyptian goddess of love and social joy?
51—Command.
52—Methods.
54—Become satiated.
55—One of the Great Lakes.
56—Existed.
57—Projecting part of a building.
58—Boil slowly.
59—Unalloyed.
60—Eighth son of Jacob (variant spelling.)
62—Chance.
63—Title of a famous novel by H. Rider Haggard.

(The solution of this puzzle will appear in our next Sunday's issue)

The Three Mixed-Up Dates

JANE, Joan and Jean are triplets, living in three small towns in one of the southern states. These towns are connected by three roads and each of the sisters lives at the junction of two of these roads. That is, there is a single road going from Jane's house to Joan's, another road runs in a straight line from Joan's cottage to Jean's bungalow, while the third road begins at Jean's place and ends at Jane's door. These three thoroughfares are the only ways possible for the triplets to travel in visiting each other.

Glancing at her date book one day, Jane saw that she was to have tea at J's house that afternoon and, assuming that this must mean Joan's house, got out the family flivver and proceeded down the road to Joan. When she reached there, however, the door was locked, so Jane decided that the "J" in her notebook must have stood for Jean and resumed her journey, motoring up the road separating Joan's house from Jean's. But here, too, disappointment met her, for Jean's house was likewise locked.

"I'll bet," said Jane to herself, "it was Joan's house, after all. She probably stepped out to borrow some cups Instead of going straight home from here, I'll return to Joan's house." Again her mission was a failure as the house was still closed up and, chagrined, Jane took the road home.

Strangely enough, Jane's experience was being duplicated by Joan and Jean. It seems the ladies, at the time of their last party, had not definitely decided at whose house the next tea war to be held, each assuming it to be at one of the others.

Thus, while Jane was knocking at Joan's door, Joan was ringing the bell of Jean's house and Jean was peering beneath the drawn blinds of Jane's residence. Being triplets, their minds worked in similar channels and, when Jane decided to continue on to Jean's house, Joan determined to proceed to Jane's house and Jean to take the road to Joan's cottage. Likewise, Jean and Joan made up their minds to go back again the way they came in the hope of catching the object of their former visit in and both resolved to call it a day after the second disappointment. So the three sisters consumed the afternoon travelling about, but never saw each other.

Jane found that she had traversed 100 miles on this wild goose chase, Joan had covered 136 miles and Jean 110. Can you figure out the length of each of the three roads that connected the three towns?

(For solution see page 64)

Solution of last week's Cross-word Puzzle

Reward Rs. 100

Magic Ring

Most powerful and brilliant. Even the most difficult object is achieved by its virtue. She whom you want, will love you by it. It gives success in examination, litigations, service, sons, riches, will recover you from your disease and will make you ever fortunate. Proving it false take that reward. No labour, No obligation. Only keep it with you.

Price Rs. 2 Only.

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PANCHPOTA ..... BENGAL. (B.C.)

The Charade of the Big Bill

THE Bilo Housing Corporation salesman talked Pamela's mother into having the family mansion given a new exterior. All was well until the bill arrived and then an unpleasant scene took place within the renovated walls. As Pamela poetically puts it:

"When once * * a decade or two,
We wish the old house to renew
And ask dear dad to * * * * the check,
The shock makes him a nervous wreck.
He reprehends his wife and child
With language harsh and gestures wild,
As * * we've had a spending spree.
And yet, the expense seems to me,
(Unless it be that * * * * * count,)
An * * * * * * * * * * * * amount."

The asterisks represent the letters of missing words which are to be supplied by the solver. The first five of these words, taken in order, spell the last word.

(For solution see page 64)

Recommended by I. M. S. Doctors

Batliwalla Ague Mixture

And AGUE PILLS

For Malaria, Influenza, Plague and all Sorts of Fevers.

Batliwalla Tonic Pills (Takatka Raja)

(For Rejuvenation). For any sorts of debility after fever. Gives vigour and strength, and makes old man young.

Sole Selling Agents:—

P M. Patni & Co., Princess Street, BOMBAY. 2.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Mum, do you know how to get the cubic contents of a barrel?"
"No, ask your father."

* * * *

Huff: "I see poor old Bill was knocked down by an ambulance".
Puff: "Dear me! How fortunate."

* * * *

Customer—"This parrot swears in a mild sort of way."
Bird Dealer—"Yes, he belonged to a curate who had his stipend reduced."

* * * *

Mistress: "But why should you ask to leave after being in my service for 45 years?"
Maid: "Well, ma'am, I don't want to get into a rut."

* * * *

Policeman (to motorist)—Why didn't you slow down? Didn't you see the notice—"Slow down here?"
Motorist—Yes, but I thought it was describing your village.

* * * *

The teacher wrote on the blackboard, "It's a long time since I been to the cinema," and asked a boy, "Now then, Willie, what must I do to correct that?"
"Please ma'am," said Willie, "you should tell your young man."

* * * *

Stranger: "You say you have been shipwrecked four times?"
Sailor: "Ay, ay, me hearty."
Stranger: "And what are your sensations when the wild waves break over you and you feel yourself sinking under the water?"
Sailor: "Damp."

* * * *

A man was fumbling at his keyhole in the small hours of the morning. A policeman saw the difficulty and came to the rescue.
"Can I help you to find the keyhole, sir?" he asked.
"Thash all right, old man," said the other cheerily, "you jusht hol' the housh shtill and I can manage."

* * * *

Mr. Smart the absurdly rich man, had arranged a costly picnic for a Saturday afternoon. As the party tramped through the woods in search of a nice, shady spot, the rich man's niece tapped him on the shoulder.
"Uncle," she whispered, "who is that awfully villainous fellow helping to carry the picnic baskets?"
"That's Slick Jim," replied the rich man, "one of the cleverest safe-breakers outside prison walls."
"God gracious!" gasped the horrified girl. "W-what did you bring him along for?"
"I'm sparing no expense on this picnic," said her uncle grandly. "It'll be Slick's job to open the sardines."

"What's all the racket in the barber shop?"
"One of the barbers is shaving himself and trying to talk himself into a massage."

* * * *

Magistrate: "Married or single?"
Prisoner: No, judicially separated. My wife has been in jail the last three weeks."

* * * *

"And now, gentlemen," said the chairman after a lecture on economy, "I am going to ask you to give the speaker two hearty cheers."

* * * *

Wife—"I wouldn't cry for the best man living."
Husband—"No need to, my dear—You've got him."

* * * *

The interview was finished, but the subaltern did not move, so the Adjutant asked:—
"Well, what more do you want?"
"Any particular colour, sir?"

* * * *

To the surprise of the Magistrates, and especially of the official concerned, the prisoner in the dock called the police superintendent as his witness as to character.
"But I don't even know the man," complained the "super" indignantly.
"And that," returned the prisoner, smiling at the Bench, "is my proof of respectability. I've lived in this one-horse' town for five years and the police don't even know me."

* * * *

In a West of England church the banns between two parishioners had been read for the first time. After the service the vicar was accosted by the prospective bridegroom.
"Mr. Goodbody, I want to speak to 'ee about those banns. Can I 'ave 'em changed?"
"Certainly, if you wish," was the surprised reply. "You are not married yet, or legally bound in any way."
"Ah!" with a sigh of relief, That's what I wanted to know. You see, I've been thinking, and, seems to me. I'd rather have her sister."
"You can please yourself," replied the vicar. "But, of course, fresh banns must be published."
"Ah!" A pause. "Mr. Goodboy, I paid 'ee half-a-crown for putting up those banns. Shall I have to pay another half-crown?"
"Of course, you will."
"Oh! A long pause. Then, with sudden resolution. "Aw, well, leave 'em be as 'tis."

"My daughter is playing Beethoven to-night."
"I hope she wins, dear".

* * * *

"How did you make your neighbour keep his hens in his own yard?"
"One night I hid half-a-dozen eggs under a bush in my garden and the next day I let him see me gather them. I wasn't bothered after that'.

* * * *

The golfer stepped up to the tee and drove off. The ball sailed straight down the fairway, leaped unto the green and rolled into the hole. The golfer threw his club in the air with excitement.
"What have you suddenly gone crazy about?" asked his wife, who was trying to learn something about the game.
"Why, I just did a hole in one," yelled the golfer, a wild gleam of delight in his eyes.
"Did you?" asked his wife, placidly. "Do it again, dear. I didn't see you."

* * * *

The story is told of two Irishmen, who, after fishing all morning, got some splendid strikes just before lunch time.
"Now then," says Mike, "mark the spot and we will come back."
While eating their lunch on the shore, Mike says to Pat, "Are you sure you can find the place again?"
"You bet I can," says Pat. "I cut a nick in the boat."
"Now I know you're dumb," says Mike. "How do we know that we are going to get the same boat?"

* * * *

Two Irishmen met after a long separation. After inquiries as to the fates of various mutual friends one of them asked: "And what became of Patrick?"
"Arrah, now" answered the other, "poor Pat was condemned to be hanged, but he saved his life by dying in prison.

* * * *

From the moment she had started school, till years later, when, with a sigh of relief, she heard its doors close behind her, Emma Sheepshanks had suffered under her ridiculous name. The poor girl writhed under her disadvantage, and lived only for the day when some man would marry her and change it.
At last! Emma Sheepshanks knew immediately she had met her ideal, her soul mate!
They dispensed with an introduction. He begged for a dance, another, and yet another, and permission to call.
Trembling she heard his knock. Eagerly she seized his card from the maid. One glance at it and her eyes blazed with indignation.
"Tell Mr. Rambotham", she said, "that I am not at home to-day, nor upon any future occasion".

* * * *

Although they had known each other only three days they had to part.
"Come along", shouted the guard, but the young man still held her hand.
"It'll be terrible without you" he sighed.
"And I'll miss you too" she said. "I was never so happy before, and all because we met three days ago".
"Stand away there!" shouted the guard.
"You'll write" she shouted from the window.
"Every day". Then suddenly he tore after the train, and as he almost overbalanced on the extreme edge of the platform he made a trumpet of his hands and cried: "Darling! What on earth did you say your name was?"

A correspondent says that her husband always has a joke on his lips. Then he ought to shave it off.

* * * *

Jack and Jill went up the hill
At 60 miles or better,
A cop unkind
Was right behind—
They're seeking bail by letter.

* * * *

A health expert advises young married couples to buy tandem cycles and go for long rides together. In order to avoil argument they should agree to take a back seat in turns.

* * * *

Mother—Sonny, step over and see how old Mrs. Harris is this morning.
Sonny (coming back)+Seventy-three years, 6 months and 2 days, muvver, she says.

* * * *

Girl—Mother, what is meant by the Progressive Party?
Mother—Why, it's one of those parties where all the partners change after every hand.

* * * *

There was once a man not unique who imagined himself quite a shique.
But the girls didn't fall
For the fellow at all—
He made only dol. 10 a wique.

* * * *

A stage actor was being rehearsed for a part in his first film.
"I suppose" the director said, sympathetically, "you find it rather difficult to act without an audience?
"Oh, no—not at all," the actor said, airily. "Before you engaged me I'd been playing in Shakespeare on tour for two years!"

* * * *

Into the court they marched a man who had all the earmarks of a professional tough guy.
The magistrate looked down at the surly prisoner.
"Well," he asked, guilty or not guilty?"
The prisoner scowled.
"Figure it our yerself", he snarled. "That's what you're getting paid for!"

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SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Word Square: The names of the objects are: Glass, Rose, Apple, Newt, Telephone; Rake, Igloo, Diver, Elbow, Revolver; Acorn, Douce, Arc, Gable, Easel; Nose, Eight, Girl, Umbrella, Silo; Tent, Root, Earth, Star, Skull. The words in the square are: Grant, Rider, Adage, Negus, Tress.

Street Signs: The names of the streets to be formed from the signs are: Florida, Delaware, Oklahoma, Wisconsin.

Charade: The missing words in the order of their use are: In, Sign, If, I, Can't, Insignificant.

Ends: The words are: 1. Rend. 2. Blend. 3. Defend. 4. Stipend. 5. Reverend. 6. Apprehend. 7. Condescend. 8. Superintend. 9. Contraponend. 10. Miscomprehend.

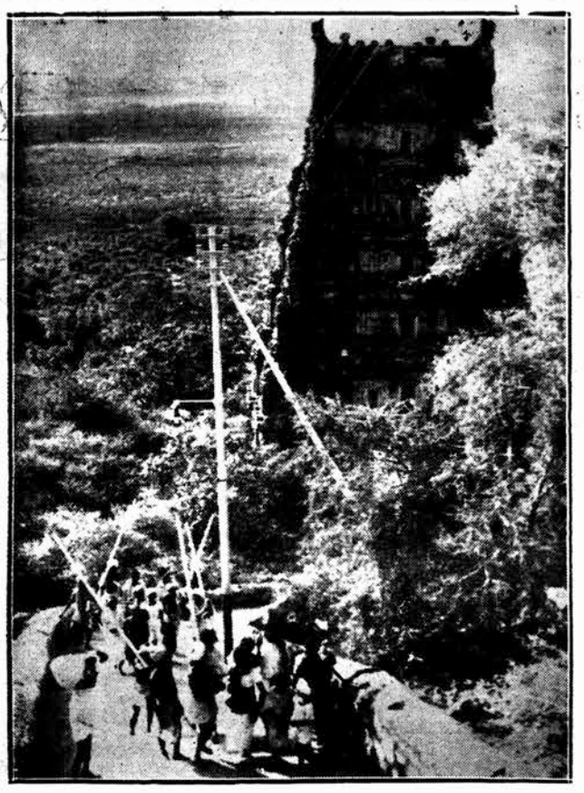
Mixed-up Dates: The road separating Jane's home from Joan's is 21 miles long; the one between the houses of Joan and Jean is 29 miles long, and the road between the houses of Jean and Jane is 34 miles long.

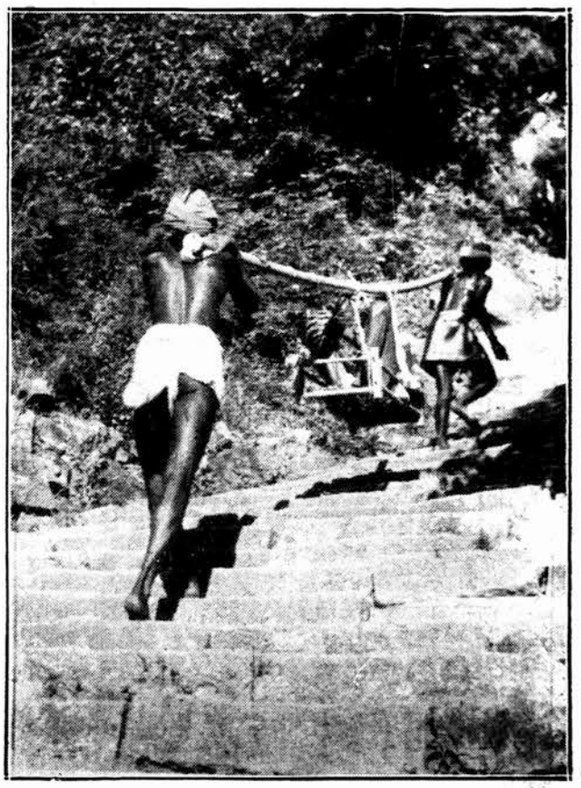
Twenty-One Puzzle: The numbers are placed in the lettered circles as follows: 1 in B, 2 and E, 3 in A, 4 in H, 5 in C, 6 in D, 8 in G, 9 in I.

Two Figures: The figures are two 6's or two 9's, either one of which is turned upside down to make the smaller of the larger number, 6 or 9, respectively. The sum of 6 and 9 is 15, which is five times their difference of three.

Conundrums: 1. A piano. 2. The nails in your shoes. 3. In Noah's ark.

Hidden Titles: "Old Curiosity Shop"; "Our Mutual Friend"; "A Tale of Two Cities"; "Great Expectations," all written by Charles Dickens.



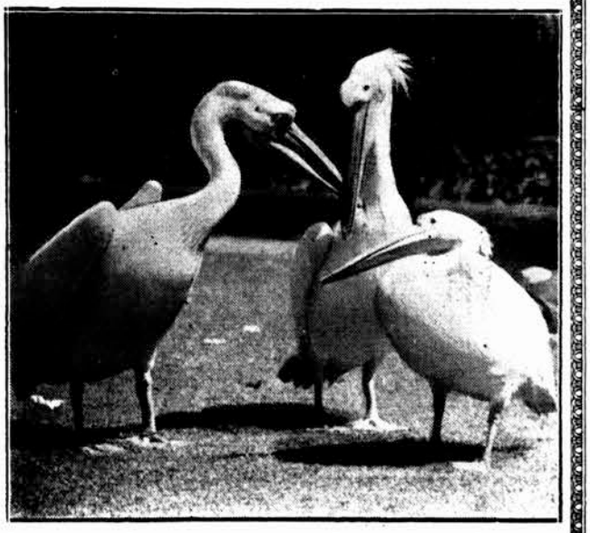


(Left): Pilgrims going up the Tirupati Hill, the most famous of all the centres of pilgrimage in Southern India; (right): a pilgrim too feeble to walk being carried up the hill in a "dholi" on the shoulders of hired labourers.

Latest portrait of H. M. King Ghazi of Iraq.

Shoot at first sight, but who is who is the chief problem nowadays in Spain.

Pioneer boating club of Junagadh State Boy Scout Organisation.



"All for a Lady" (Photo by Manek J. Vyavawalla).

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REGD. NO. B. 1065. September 20, 1936.

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Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.